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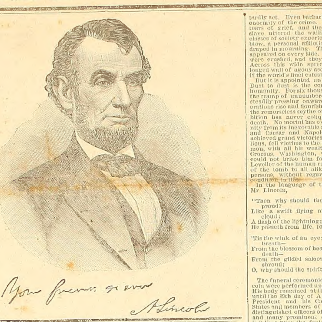


Yours forever
A. Lincoln

HONOR TO LINCOLN.

The Observances on the Twentieth Anniversary of His Death.

A Gratifying Result, in General, in Spite of a Rainy Day.

A MEMORIAL DAY.

A GENERAL OBSERVANCE IN SPITE OF BAD WEATHER.

The Committee of Arrangements for the Lincoln memorial services have every reason to be gratified with the exercises of the day. Of course preparations were made for an immense congregation and had the weather been half way pleasant the city doubtless would have been crowded as never before. As it was, the attendance was much larger than there was any reason to expect. Three trains, each well laden with passengers, arrived from St. Louis before noon, and extra trains arrived on all the other roads entering the city. The rain fell in annoying drizzle from shortly after midnight until after noon and of course the published programme had to be abandoned. The roads off of the paved streets were rendered impassable and the idea of marching to the Cemetery was out of the question. At the time appointed, however, the various military organizations and societies met at their places of rendezvous preparatory to forming for the march. The First Division, consisting of detachments of the Illinois and Missouri National Guards, was formed by Gen. J. W. Vance, who notified them that the order of march had been abandoned, and then allowed them to break ranks. The Grand Army of the Republic met at the hall of Stevenson Post, and about 1:30 p. m. a line was formed, consisting of members of Stevenson and Mendell Posts of this city, Ransom, Frank P. Blair and Harding Posts, of St. Louis, and unattached members of other posts, followed by J. L. Crane Camp, Sons of Veterans, of this city, and Orme Camp, of Bloomington. The Turners from all parts of the country also formed into line, and about 2 o'clock the procession started for the State Capitol, accompanied by the U. S. Cavalry band, of Jefferson Barracks, Mo., the Knights Templar band, of St. Louis, the Electric Light band of Jacksonville, Meineker's Germania Orchestra, of Chicago, the Watch Factory band and the Springfield City Band, of this city. Following these came a large number of carriages containing citizens and visitors.

THE EXERCISES

AT THE STATE HOUSE.

A stand had been erected in the basement of the Capitol, and around this a large crowd was congregated to witness the exercises while both landings above were crowded with persons anxious to hear and see all they possibly could.

The stand was occupied by Gen. John A. Logan, Gen. Wm. T. Sherman, Gen. A. J. Smith, Gov. R. J. Oglesby, Gen. John M. Palmer, Gen. John A. McClernand, Gen. J. N. Reece, Col. Richard Rouett, of Quincy, Dr. H. N. Starkloff of St. Louis, Hon. J. C. Conkling, Col. Edwin A. Sherman of San Francisco, Cal., Hon. H. D. Dement, E. A. Becker, Maj. Bluford Wilson and others.

About 2:30 o'clock the assemblage was called to order by Gen. J. N. Reece and after music by the bands, the following prayer was offered by Rev. Francis Springer:

O God, most merciful, be pleased to answer the prayers of the thousands of devout supplicants who, all over this broad land, often pray to Thee for blessing to this greatest of the Republics. If at any time war must come, do Thou, O Lord, as Thou hast done in the past, raise up able leaders and brave men, who may be qualified and willing to do the right in the day of peril as Thou shalt show them. But we pray that henceforth the counsels of Christian truth and reason, and not the sword, shall decide between parties at variance with each other. We beseech Thee, O Lord, so to bless the exercises of this memorial occasion, as to impress on all who are present a proper sense of obligation to God for the privileges and enjoyments of this day. We call to mind the declaration of divine wisdom that righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people; and that, blessed is the nation whose God is the Lord. We devoutly entreat Thee, therefore, that no other but an uplifting and ennobling influence may be wrought throughout the land by the reports of this day's services commemorative of the virtues and achievements of the martyr President. And now, Lord, let Thy spirit dwell richly in each mind, and the joy of Thy good presence fill each heart. All this we ask in the name of Christ, our Redeemer. Amen.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Gov. Oglesby was then introduced and delivered the following very appropriate welcome address:

Pilgrims to the shrine of our country's patriot saint, who come with sacred devotion to renew here your fealty to love of country, to liberty and to those exalted and inestimable principles of patriotism, peace and good government, his life so admirably illustrated: On the twentieth anniversary of the solemn and awful day which first recorded in our country's history, the crime of political assassination, here at the tomb of the great martyr to Liberty and Union, with saddened heart and heavy weight of woe, I welcome you—welcome you to the solemn rites and services which will forever mark the return of that sad hour when fell the Great Liberator, fell that great light, who under Providence and the guidance of his own wonderful, almost infinite genius, directed our way through the darkest hour to befall any Nation, and surely the darkest and saddest hour to our own beloved country ever scored by the cruel finger of time, whose inextinguishable influence radiant with hope and promise, still leads us to the sweeter and purer light of a broader liberty and a higher manhood. In behalf of all the people of this State, I welcome you to the tomb of ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Following this the united grand chorus of singers from Springfield, St. Louis and Belleville sang "Memorial Song."

HON. J. C. CONKLING

was then introduced and delivered the following address:

Twenty years ago, this day, Abraham Lincoln became immortal. The pistol and the dagger of the assassin secured for him an eternal fame. "The deep damnation of his taking off," not only startled and astonished all mankind, but encircled his brow with the halo of a martyr. Since that memorable day, the language of eulogy has been exhausted, in endeavoring to portray the character and the virtues of the Great Emancipator. No genius, however sublime, has disdained to lay its tribute at his shrine. No statesman, however exalted, has refused to recognize him as the peer of the most distinguished men of any age. The historian will search in vain, among the records of the past, for a human character more unsullied, an intellect more comprehensive, a sagacity more unerring and a wisdom more profound. Poetry has gracefully intertwined its numbers with his praises, and has embalmed his memory in immortal song.

Had he died earlier, he would not have filled the full measure of his fame, and the grand object of his mission would not have been accomplished. But he lived to see the dissolution of the rebel armies; to hear the exultant shouts of our victorious legions; to grasp the hand of the slave redeemed by the genius of emancipation; to see the star spangled banner floating gloriously over every fort, and every citadel that had belonged to the government; to behold treason crushed; the constitution preserved and the union saved.

The carnage of war had ceased. The terrible struggle of contending armies had stopped. The horrid implements of destruction no longer hurled the missiles of death upon opposing ranks. The rattle of musketry and the roar of artillery no longer shook the earth. Peace, white-robed peace, with all its heavenly and purifying influences, had come and come to stay. The patriotic soldier had discharged his obligations to the flag. And now, the husbandman prepared to return to his farm; the mechanic to his workshop; the scholar to his study; and the merchant to his counting room. The duties of the citizen, the love of home, the affection for wife and children caused those vast armies to disappear like the mists of the morning and the clouds upon a summer sky.

In the midst of universal rejoicing among patriots, men looked forward to a long period of prosperity, in which they expected to recuperate from the ravages of war; when the nation, under the influence of better counsels, and a purer patriotism, and a richer experience, would commence a more glorious career. The martyred President himself fondly anticipated the time, when he could retire from the cares and responsibilities of official station, and enjoy in quiet retirement, the love and gratitude of the people, whom he had so well and so faithfully served. The dark clouds of sorrow were passing away from his brow. The radiant hopes of the future filled his soul with joy, and spread like a halo of glory over his saddened features. He had arrived at the very summit of personal and political ambition. With the eye of faith he could see the increasing grandeur of this mighty, ocean-bound Republic; could witness, in the near future, a hundred millions of industrious and intelligent freemen spread over this vast continent; could behold the tide of emigration rolling westward with tremendous rapidity; founding powerful States, establishing prosperous and magnificent cities; constructing railroads from ocean to ocean; developing fabulous mines of gold and silver; and filling ten thousand channels of commerce with the productions of our luxuriant soil. He could see this united people proudly and majestically ascending in the scale of nations; commanding the respect and admiration of all mankind; paying off its vast national debt with unexampled rapidity; inaugurating reforms; administering the laws with impartial justice, without respect to persons, and then transmitting this rich inheritance to their descendants through unnumbered generations.

In the midst of all these glowing anticipations; in the presence of wife and friends and a crowded assembly; without a moments warning; with no opportunity for defence, or chance of escape, the bullet of the assassin crushed through his care-worn brain. He lingered for a few hours. The tide of life slowly ebbed away. And on the morning of this day, twenty years ago, the faithful husband, the affectionate father, the devoted friend, the honest citizen, the eminent lawyer, the wise legislator, the martyred President lay cold in the embrace of death.

The shock was felt to the remotest extremities of the earth. Every civilized people recoiled with honor and execrated the dastardly act. Even barbarism shuddered at the enormity of the crime. Crowned heads shed tears of grief, and the poor down trodden slave uttered the wailings of despair. All classes of society experienced, in this terrible blow, a personal affliction. This nation was draped in mourning. The habiliments of woe appeared on every side. Strong mens hearts were crushed, and they wept like children. Across this wide spread continent, a prolonged wail of agony ascended to heaven, as if the world's final catastrophe had arrived.

But it is appointed unto men once to die. Dust to dust is the common destiny of all humanity. For six thousand years, and more, the tramp of unnumbered millions has been steadily pressing onward to the grave. Generations rise and flourish and disappear before the remorseless scythe of time. Human ambition has never conquered the realms of death. No mortal has ever purchased immunity from its inexorable decision. Alexander, and Caesar and Napoleon, although they achieved grand victories over countless millions, fell victims to the arch destroyer. Solomon, with all his wealth, with all his glory; Croesus, Washington, with all his wisdom, could not bribe him for delay. The Grand Leveller of the human race opens the portals of the tomb to all alike, without respect to persons, without regard to age, or sex or condition in life.

In the language of the favorite poem of Mr. Lincoln,

"Then why should the spirit of mortal be proud?
Like a swift flying meteor; a fast flying cloud;
A flash of the lightning; a break of the wave;
He passeth from life, to his rest in the grave.

'Tis the wink of an eye; 'tis the draught of a breath—
From the blossom of health to the paleness of death—
From the gilded saloon to the bier and the shroud;
O, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?"

The funeral ceremonies of the lamented Lincoln were performed upon a magnificent scale. His body remained at the Executive Mansion until the 19th day of April, when the acting President and his Cabinet, Governors of States and members of the diplomatic corps, distinguished officers of the army and navy, and many prominent citizens gazed for the last time upon the features of the illustrious dead. The casket, with its precious remains, was then removed to the rotunda of the Capitol, whilst thousands of spectators looked with mournful hearts upon the sad procession. Regiments of infantry, squadrons of cavalry, batteries of artillery, civic associations, clerks of departments, vast delegations from various States, and large numbers of colored men marched amidst the tolling of bells, the firing of cannon and the solemn strains of martial music. At the rotunda the casket was deposited upon a magnificent catafalque. A continuous throng passed through the Capitol from early morn until late at night, on the 20th, and more than twenty-five thousand persons took a long last lingering look at the well-know features of their martyred President.

Upon the next day, began the longest, saddest funeral procession that was ever recorded by the pen of the historian.

Four years previous on the 11th day of February, he had left his home in this city, to assume the duties of the executive of this great nation. He was not insensible to the heavy responsibilities which devolved upon him, nor to the dangers by which he was surrounded. I heard him utter the parting words of his pathetic and memorable farewell, in which he said:

"My friends, no one, not in my position, can appreciate the sadness I feel at this parting. To this people I owe all that I am. Here I have lived more than a quarter of a century. Here my children were born, and here one of them lies buried. I know not how soon I shall see you again. A duty devolves upon me which is greater, perhaps, than that which has devolved upon any other man since the days of Washington. He never would have succeeded except for the aid of Divine Providence, upon which he at all times relied. I feel that I cannot succeed without the same Divine aid which sustained him, and on the same Almighty Being I place my reliance for support. And I hope you, my friends, will pray that I may receive that divine assistance without which I cannot succeed, but with which success is certain. Again, I bid you all an affectionate farewell."

And thus he departed from his friends and neighbors upon his grand mission to the Capital of the nation. It was a triumphal progress amidst the enthusiastic cheers of immense multitudes. Thirty thousand welcomed him at Indianapolis. One hundred thousand greeted him at Cincinnati, including two thousand liberty loving Germans amidst the roar of artillery and profuse decorations. At Columbus he addressed a vast concourse. Thence through Cleveland, Buffalo and Albany to New York city, it was one continued ovation. At this great commercial metropolis more than a quarter of a million of people strove to catch a glimpse of him, who expected soon to assume the reins of government, and control the destinies of this grand Republic. One hundred thousand persons lined the streets of Philadelphia, where he had agreed to raise the American Flag, on Independence Hall, on the anniversary of Washington's birthday. In his address on that interesting occasion, he referred to the sentiment of liberty, that was in the Declaration of Independence, and said:

"Can this country be saved upon this basis? If it can, I will consider myself one of the happiest of men, if I can help to save it. If it cannot be saved upon that principle, it will be truly awful. If this country cannot be saved without giving up that principle, I was about to say, I would rather be assassinated on this spot than surrender it."

Who shall say that he was not then conscious of the dangers by which he was surrounded, and had not then a presentiment of an awful and violent death?

With his visit to Harrisburg, his return to Philadelphia, his passage through Baltimore, and his arrival at Washington you are all familiar. The 4th of March arrived. At the front of the Capitol, in the presence of loyal friends and glowering foes, he delivered his inaugural address. He denounced in emphatic language, the doctrine of secession, and declared it to be his duty to stand by the Constitution and the Union.

He said: "I consider that in view of the constitution and the laws, the Union is unbroken, and to the extent of my ability, I shall take care as the Constitution expressly enjoins upon me, that the laws of the Union shall be faithfully executed in all the States. I trust this will not be regarded as a menace, but only as the declared purpose of the Union, that it will constitutionally defend and maintain itself."

But how inexpressibly tender were the closing words of this remarkable address.

He said: "I am loth to close. We are not enemies but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic cords of memory, stretching from every battlefield and patriot grave, to every living heart and hearthstone, all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature."

How prophetic was this language of the memories which now linger around a hundred battlefields, and the graves of more than two hundred thousand patriots, who died that the nation might live.

How prophetic of this period, when a grand chorus of patriotic song ascends from every portion of our land, both north and south, when earnest prayers arise, like incense, from the grateful hearts of fifty millions of people, in favor of the continued and perpetual existence of the Union; when the beautiful flower's of spring are scattered by loving hands upon the sacred ground where slumber both friend and foe alike.

It is not my purpose to enter into the details of this gigantic rebellion. It is sufficient to say that above the carnage of battle; above the terrific shock of armies; above the awful destruction of life and property; above the throes of an agonized nation struggling for life, stood the towering intellect of Abraham Lincoln, calmly surveying the widespread and terrible scene. By his appeals to the people he created vast armies. By his extraordinary sagacity and intuitive knowledge of men, he selected successful commanders and able counsellors. By his kindness and cheering words, he stimulated the ambition and kindled the patriotism of the private soldier. By his wisdom, he aided in devising the ways and means of defraying the enormous expenses of the government; and by his practical common sense, an excellent substitute for diplomatic skill, he successfully avoided any conflict with unfriendly nations.

Amidst the discouragements of defeat he never yielded to the sentiment of dispair. Amidst the shouts of triumph he was never unduly elated by success. Though opposed to slavery, he preferred the Union. But when the auspicious moment arrived, he issued the proclamation which struck the chains from four millions of human beings; "and upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the constitution, upon military necessity, he invoked the considerate judgment of mankind, and the gracious favor of Almighty God."

Six months afterwards the siege of Vicksburg was crowned with victory, under the skillful management of Grant and his illustrious Generals; and the battle of Gettysburg was successfully fought and won by Meade and his gallant soldiers. These were fearful blows to the Confederacy, but when Sherman pierced its heart, and accomplished his grand and glorious march to the sea, he demonstrated its weakness, and foretold its speedy dissolution.

But Mr. Lincoln was elected for another presidential term. In his second inaugural address he exhibited the same generous sentiments towards the nation's foes which he had formerly displayed, and the same characteristics of a God-like and magnanimous spirit. Said he, "with malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and orphans; to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations."

Such were the sentiments expressed by this magnanimous President but a few weeks before his death. Such a spirit of forgiveness had never before been exhibited among the civilized governments of the earth. In other lands treason would have been punished by the slaughter of whole hecatombs of victims. But Lincoln abhored the shedding of blood. No traitor, with his permission had expiated his crime upon the scaffold. "*Sic semper tyrannis*," had no apology for its utterance, in any act of his life or in any trait of his character.

But now that gentle forgiving spirit had been driven from its tenement by the hand of an assassin. His mortal remains had commenced the most solemn and most remarkable funeral procession ever described upon the pages of history. For more than sixteen hundred miles they were tenderly and lovingly carried from city to city, from State to State, by lofty mountain peaks, through deep gorged valleys and over extensive praries to his western home. During the silent hours of night and under the glaring rays of the noonday sun, those precious relics passed through continuous throngs of men, women and children, who reverently stood with tearful eyes and uncovered heads and throbbing hearts as they gazed upon the gloomy panorama. Amidst the tolling of bells, the booming of cannon, and the mournful tones of the funeral dirge, they were transported from Capitol to Capitol until they reached this sacred spot and were deposited within these consecrated grounds.

Here many thousands had assembled to witness the last obsequies of the illustrious dead. Here his old friends and neighbors had gathered to honor his memory amidst profound grief and loud lamentations. They had known him in his youth and early manhood. They had witnessed his successful struggles in professional life, and his honorable career as their public servant. They had listened to his sparkling wit; his jovial anecdotes; his convincing logic and his powerful arguments, when a candidate for political preferment. They had reposed upon his judgment with implicit confidence. They had trusted without hesitation to his stern integrity. They had selected him as their champion in the memorable contest of 1858 in which he achieved a national fame. They had helped to elevate him to the Presidential chair, and had seen him fill, with distinction, the highest office in the gift of mankind.

But now the closing scenes in the drama were about to occur. The sad rites of sepulture were about to be performed. The last funeral dirge was sung. The last oration was delivered in the eloquent language of the gifted orator. The last benediction was pronounced, and all that was mortal of the illustrious Lincoln was consigned to the silence of the tomb.

Yonder stands his statue, a faithful representation of his person and his features; the same calm and majestic mein; the same peaceful and contemplative look; the same thoughtful and patient appearance. Me thinks he looks down upon this vast assemblage, like the presiding genius of this united and prosperous nation with an approving smile, while he holds in his hand that grand proclamation which is destined to make his name immortal.

Here to is a monument worthy of his fame. Erected by the voluntary contributions of the people, all over this broad land, we trust it will last for ages, to commemorate his virtues and testify their gratitude for his services; that it will become a Mecca, towards which the lovers of freedom, throughout the world, will annually make their pilgrimage to drink deep of the spirit of Liberty and renew their allegiance to its cause; and that all races of men, without distinction, will bow reverently before this shrine and ascribe praise and honor to the great Emancipator.

May the affections of the people cluster for ever around this monument from foundation stone to turret top. May its obelisk continue firm and unshaken so that succeeding generations from age to age may be reminded of the character and virtues of Abraham Lincoln.

"Lincoln Hymn," a selection expressly written for the occasion, was then sung by the grand chorus.

DR. H. M. STARKLOFF

of St. Louis, ex-president of the North American Turner Bund, was then introduced and delivered an address in German of which the following is a synopsis:

"Dr. Starkloff said that 20 years had elapsed since the bullet of a cowardly assassin struck the man who was the chosen leader of the American people, and who to-day lived in the hearts of his countrymen together with George Washington. They had assembled there not to pay a common tribute to the memory of the dead, but to revive the memory of a great and good man and to draw a moral from his life as a shining example for the benefit of the youth of this country.

The speaker gave a sketch of Lincoln's youth. Born in deepest poverty, his desire for knowledge overcame all obstacles, and his ambition carried him into public life. Speaking of Lincoln's political career Dr. Starkloff said that only he could venture to enter such a vigorous protest against slavery as he did during his second term as a member of the Legislature of this State. As a lawyer Lincoln only defended the cause of justice, and thereby gained for himself the name of "Honest Old Abe."

"The speaker recalled the formation of the Republican party, whose western leader Abraham Lincoln became. Cautioned by other members of the new party not to agitate the slavery question, he answered that slavery was not consistant with true Republican principles. Defeated for United States Senator by Stephen A. Douglas, he was chosen President two years later, in 1860. His elevation to that high office did not change him in the least. He was the same as before; received his old friends and acquaintances as of old, and refused to change his habits. When savagely attacked in the most venomous style by the southern press and leaders, he saw the rebellion coming, but was determined to resist it to the utmost. When the poor, plain backwoodsman entered the White House as President, his enemies charged that he did not know what to do with his hands and feet. He had big hands, it is true, but they were clean. His feet were large, but he outran all his opponents. The speaker dwelt on Lincoln's giant intellect, on his good common sense, his integrity and pure character. He was not without presentiment of his approaching death at the hands of the assassin, and that he would not live to see the termination of the civil strife, and the restoration of peace.

The orator spoke about the war, about the weakness of Lincoln's predecessor, Buchanan, and the treachery of the latter's cabinet. He showed what a hard task devolved upon the new President when he assumed his office, and how he carried the ship of state through all difficulties, never for a moment losing that spirit of humor which was one of the essential traits of his character. The speaker then entered upon the history of Lincoln, recalling the greatest act of his life, the proclamation of emancipation, and the universal and unanimous feeling of grief and mourning which prevailed throughout the whole country at the report of his assassination. He concluded by upholding the Martyr President as a paragon of true virtue, wisdom and ambition, to the youth of this country."

There was music by the band and following this

GEN. JOHN A. LOGAN

was announced and at the mention of his name the crowd set up a deafening shout of approval. He spoke briefly as follows and his remarks were received with applause:

On the 12th day of February, seventy-six years ago, in the midst of a hardy pioneer people in Hardin county, Ky., a son called "Abraham," was born unto Thomas and Nancy Lincoln. A few years later this son is found with his parents in Indiana, where he labored at farm work in assisting his father. There was no opportunity offered him for receiving an education. Under the guidance of his mother, however, he was taught to read and write. He was of studious habits and carefully read all the books he could borrow from the neighbors.

"All that I am or hope to be," he said, "I owe to my angel mother." In his twenty-first year he is located in Illinois, doing manual labor. Though at times, when he could do so, he was always found with book in hand, storing his mind with useful knowledge. He was a constant reader of the Bible, as well as Shakespeare's works, and from these acquired a better understanding of human action and that which influences the minds of men than all those who critized him as "an uneducated man," ever had capacity to understand. He served in the "Black Hawk" war, afterwards several times in our State legislature, and one term in Congress. Yet, until 1858, when he joined in debate with the lamented Stephen A. Douglas, nothing seemed to afford the opportunity for him to prove to the country his great ability as a lawyer, statesman and debater as well as a man of thought, research, and great power of analysis.

In that great debate he displayed such wonderful ability as to at once give him a national reputation. His great mind seemed to unfold to his auditors danger after danger that then menaced our beloved country. He so held the mirror before the people that they could plainly see the trouble which must come in the future if the then policy should be persisted in. He fore-shadowed disaster and suggested the way to avoid it. He exhibited clearly to the people that if the destructions of this Union must come, we ourselves must be the author and finisher. His arguments were convincing, his deductions and logic were irresistable.

In all his speeches his basis was *right* against *wrong*. He convinced all who heard him that he was a man of generous impulses and great kindness of heart. He seemed to feel the wrongs of all down-trodden and oppressed humanity as his own. The impression left upon his hearers was that he had dedicated himself to a work in their behalf.

When elected President of the United States he entered upon the duties of that office "with malice towards none, with charity for all," and altho' the circumstances were of the most trying character that had ever surrounded any man in undertaking to administer the affairs of a nation. Yet he grasped a firm hold on the helm of the ship of state and moved on calmly and coolly in the performance of the arduous duties assigned him.

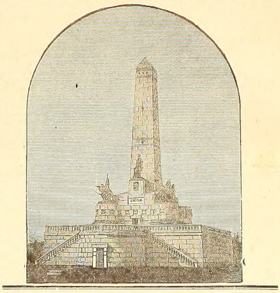
He met each condition of things as presented to him; his great mind took in every situation as it was developed; he proved himself equal to any and all emergencies, and while our country was passing through the severest ordeal he kept apace with the advancing sentiments of the people, neither going ahead nor lagging behind, always taking advantage of the proper moment to do the right thing, as was exemplified by his proclamation of emancipation, giving freedom to an oppressed race. He met all questions at an opportune moment, and seemed ever full of hope as well as confident of the ultimate success and complete restoration of the Union.

Twenty years ago to-day, early in his second term as President, and just as his proud anticipations and fondest hopes were being realized, he fell at the hands of an assassin, a martyr to the cause of human freedom. As the tallest oak in the forest falls crushing the earth to tremble at the shock, so his fall caused the Nation to tremble; stalwart men cried aloud and wept; women wrung their hands and appealed to Heaven to know why this great wrong should have been permitted. This people mourned and would not be comforted, all civilized countries were saddened; a deep gloom covered the whole land, and in grief and sorrow we mourn him still.

In the life of this man there is a lesson that ought to be taught the present and future generations, which would be of more value than the gold that glistens.

Coming from the lower walks of life, without any of the advantages now within reach of all, he struggled through poverty along the rugged pathway of life, overcoming all obstacles that opposed until he attained the highest position among men. His great heart and mind were directed on the line of doing good to his follow-man.

Entirely absorbed by this thought in favor of struggling humanity, he had no time to devote to the accumulation of wealth. The benefits showered upon oppressed man by his great ability and kind heart, by far outreached those which could have been accomplished by the riches of a Croesus.



Wealth revels behind, while poverty follows us to the grave, but the wealth that leaves its lasting impress upon mankind is that store of kindness which fills the human breast, and the great resources of a giant intellect, whose thoughts and good works live on through time. "So let it be with" Abraham Lincoln. He carved his own way up the steeps of ambition's rugged heights. He ascended to the topmost round of fame's ladder, and from thence stepped into the mansion on high prepared for the good and true.

If we could but see him as his sainted spirit stands to-day, not in the blood besmeared temple of human bondage, but radiant with the light of liberty and the glory of God playing around him, with shattered fetters and broken chains at his feet, we would behold one of the noblest spirits that ever passed through the pearly gates of the New Jerusalem into the presence of the great white throne of our Heavenly Father.

GEN. WM. T. SHERMAN

The old veteran soldier's friend, Gen. Wm. Tecumseh Sherman was called for and although not on the programme, because of its not being known that he would be present, he made the following appropriate extemporaneous remarks, at the conclusion of which the crowd again cheered:

COMRADES AND FRIENDS:—I am here to-day as one of a delegation from your neighboring State of Missouri to participate with you in these exercises, both of a sacred and patriotic character. We come to manifest our love and respect for Abraham Lincoln and to lay a simple tribute, our simple chaplet, upon his tomb, and until I got upon this stage, I had not the least intention of saying one word; but I have been requested to speak by my friends of Missouri, and therefore I speak in their name. Nothing that I can say can add one particle of fame to Abraham Lincoln. He himself, in life, did his work nobly and with his own hands penned his name high upon the temple of fame where it stands to-day in splendor seen by all men, and becoming brighter and brighter each year as the mists of passion are dispelled by time.

Since the days of Demosthenes no man has spoken more eloquently than he spoke at the battlefield of Gettysburg. Since Washington spoke of his favorite States, no man has spoken more kindly than Abraham Lincoln at his first inauguration. Within the last few days I have received from Washington a fac simile of the original letter written by Mr. Seward to Charles Francis Adams, our minister to London, which had been overhauled by President Lincoln within a few months of his incoming administration. A word erased here, and a paragraph crossed out there, an insertion of a word where needed—every one shows that no man was his superior in the knowledge of the English language, and that he was a great statesman, and a great man. He was such when he lived with you here as a civil citizen, reared in your town of Springfield. You, young men, who have never seen him, have heard your fathers speak of this beloved hero.

There are some gray heads on this stand who knew him well. You have in your charge a sacred trust. You are the custodians of his grave. All that remains of him now are in your keeping. We come here to worship at his shrine, and will return to our homes carrying with us the influences that we receive there. He stands now at the pinacle of fame. We can heed his counclis and live up to his directions and dedicate our own lives to the principles which brought his death, for our work is not yet finished. Let us go forth from this place to our callings and missions carrying influences such as he did wherever he went. Let us try to act as he did, for the good of mankind and the everlasting glory of our country. I thank you.

LETTERS FROM PROMINENT PERSONS.

Mr. E. A. Becker, Corresponding Secretary, read the following letters received from prominent persons, in the following order:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21, 1885.—*My Dear Sir:* The President is in receipt of your letter of the 13th instant inviting him, on behalf of the committee having the matter in charge, to visit Springfield on the 15th of April for the purpose of attending the anniversary memorial services of the death of President Lincoln.

It would be gratifying to the President to be able to be present on the occasion referred to, but he regrets that his official engagements, which require his presence in Washington at the time named, will prevent his participation in the ceremonies of the day.

Expressing his thanks for the courtesy of the invitation, I am very truly yours,

DANIEL S. LAMONT, Private Secretary.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21. *Emil A. Becker, Dear Sir:*—I have your letter of the 3d instant inviting me to be present at the memorial services to commemorate the twentieth anniversary of the death of President Lincoln, and bid you to express to the committee my appreciation of their courtesy in inviting me, and my regret that my engagements make it impossible for me to be in Springfield on the 15th of April. Very truly yours

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

FREMONT, O., April 11, 1885:—*My Dear Sir:*—Your letter inviting me to attend the memorial services on the twentieth anniversary of the death of Abraham Lincoln at Springfield, Ill., is before me. Abraham Lincoln was the martyr of a stainless cause. It was the cause of America, the cause of the future, it was more; it was, indeed, the cause of all mankind. The triumph of this cause, so good and so great, was due, under providence, more largely to Lincoln than any other man. He was the embodiment of its spirit, its principles and its purposes. He was the truest representative and the highest type of the plain people, whose courage, patience, fortitude and faith, in the army and at home, won the victory. With each passing year the unmeasured greatness and the priceless value of the work, of which he was the leader, become more clear. The twentieth anniversary of the appalling event which closed that momentous struggle, the great American conflict, finds the world able to see Lincoln and his deeds with a larger and wider appreciation than ever before. Every anniversary, to the end of time, of the event you now commemorate, will surely bring to Lincoln, to his character and to the results of his life the increased esteem, admiration and gratitude of all civilized men.

Regretting that I cannot take part with you in the celebration, I remain sincerely

EMIL A. BECKER, Cor. Secretary. R. B. HAYES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1, 1885. *Emil A. Becker, Esq., Dear Sir:*—I thank you for advising me of the memorial exercises proposed to be held by your Association on the anniversary of my father's death. I am not certain that I will

Continued on Eighth Page,

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JUDICIAL CONVENTION;

Official Call Issued by the Committee.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 6, 1885.—The voters, irrespective of party, of the Fifth Judicial Circuit of the State of Illinois, composed of the counties of Christian, Fayette, Macoupin, Montgomery, Sangamon and Shelby, are hereby requested to send delegates to a People's Convention, to be held at Pana, on Tuesday, the 21st day of April, 1885, at 12 o'clock, m., for the purpose of nominating three candidates for Judges of said Circuit.

The representation will be one delegate for each 500 votes and fractional part thereof, cast in said counties at the last Presidential election.

	Del.		Del.
Christian	18	Montgomery	13
Fayette	11	Sangamon	27
Macoupin	17	Shelby	13

County conventions for the selection of said delegates will be held at the Court House of said counties, on Saturday the 18th day of April, 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m., and in counties where two or more candidates reside, the committeemen for such counties may call a delegate convention, composed of delegates chosen by the towns and wards of said counties.

All newspapers in the circuit were requested to publish this call. By order
JUDICIAL COMMITTEE, Fifth Circuit.

YESTERDAY'S MEMORIAL EXERCISES.

It is now twenty years since Abraham Lincoln died at the hand of an assassin prompted to the murderous deed by the spirit of slavery, yet at the recurrence of each successive anniversary, the event has been cerebrated by thousands in various portions of the land with new and increasing interest and more imposing ceremonies. There has been nothing like it in American history at least. The memories of other great leaders have been honored by celebrating the anniversary of their birth; in the case of Lincoln alone, it has become the established custom to celebrate the anniversary of his death. The difference is doubtless due, not merely to the tragic character of his death, but the fact that it marked an era in the history of the country associated most intimately with the personal and political career of the man who has left his impress fixed indelibly upon that country and the welfare of millions of its inhabitants.

The celebration of Wednesday was intended to surpass all its predecessors in its extent and impressiveness. That it would have done so but for the forbidding character of the weather, is demonstrated by the measure of success that was reached. As it was, there were thousands of strangers in the city, the depth of whose admiration for the memory of Abraham Lincoln was demonstrated by the fact that they braved the storm to participate in the proceedings. Under more favorable auspices the number in attendance would have been increased to five times as many.

The demonstration was a success, whether reference be had to it as evidence of the patriotism or the people or their love for the memory of the Nation's preserver. The speeches were brief, but eloquent; the music was touching and inspiring; the decorations were exquisite; the feeling of the participants was earnest and profound. It was a day long to be remembered by all who were present.

A FATAL SESSION.

For the third time since the present General Assembly met, death has invaded the circle of its members. On the 26th of February last, Representative R. E. Logan, of Whiteside county, died suddenly while being assisted up the stairway to the Hall of the House of Representatives. Three weeks later—on the 20th of March—Senator F. M. Bridges, of Greene county, who had been in ill-health from the beginning of the session, expired at his home at Carrollton. It was only on Saturday last that Senator Bridges' successor was elected, and now we are called upon to record the death of a second member of the House, and the third member of the General Assembly—Hon. J. Henry Shaw, of Beardstown—who was found dead in his bed at the Palace Hotel, about noon on Sunday last. His condition when found indicated that he had beed dead several hours, so that he must have died at some time during Saturday night or Sunday morning.

Mr. Shaw was one of the majority Representatives from the Thirty-fourth District, composed of the counties of Cass, Mason, Menard, and Schuyler. The present was his second term as a member of the House, having been elected to the Thirty-second General Assembly four years ago. He was a native of Boston, Mass., born in July, 1825, and had been a resident of this State—most of the time, we believe, at Beardstown—for nearly fifty years. He had been in infirm health during most of the session—in fact all the three members, whose deaths have been alluded to, were invalids at the beginning of the session.

It is a somewhat remarkable coincidence that, while Senator Bridges' death took place just three weeks after that of Senator Logan and the day after the election of the successor of the latter, the death of Mr. Shaw has taken place at an interval two days longer after the death of Mr. Bridges and the day after the election of his successor.

The effect of these repeated breaches in the membership of the two Houses, is to cause a practical suspension of balloting for United States Senator on the part of the friends of the candidate who has thus lost a vote. Mr. Shaw having been a Democrat, the friends of Mr. Morrison will, no doubt, find a pretext for refraining from voting until his successor shall have been elected, which will amount to a practical obstruction of some three weeks.

A REMARKABLE LETTER.

The letter which we print elsewhere, from the pen of Gen. Grant, written to his father-in-law, Mr. Frederick Dent, at St. Louis, in April, 1861, will be regarded as a most interesting and valuable contribution to the early history of the war for the Union. It bears date at Galena, April 19, 1861, the day that Gen. Butler's regiment of Massachusetts troops was attacked by a secession mob while passing through the city of Baltimore, as the clouds of war were gathering around the National Capital, and just before Gen. Grant's departure from his home to offer his services to Gov. Yates at Springfield.

This document—which we believe was never given to the public until a few days ago—gives a new and interesting insight into the views of Gen. Grant, even at that early day. It demonstrates that he had even then properly estimated the character of the contest into which the country was then just entering, and foretold the result with an accuracy which now seems almost prophetic. It is all the more remarkable in view of the fact that he had until then been a Democrat, but like Douglas he believed that at such a time there could "be only two parties—patriots and traitors." In respect to its prophetic character, it deserves to stand by some of the most remarkable utterances of Abraham Lincoln. It demonstrates that, even at that early day, Gen. Grant was true to the cause of the Union, and was prepared to cast his sword into the scale on the side of human freedom, thereby giving the lie to a slander that has been frequently repeated against him, more effectively than any utterance of the present time, however solemnly made, could do.

The appearance of this letter at the present time, when we are on the eve of celebrating the twentieth anniversary of the death of Abraham Lincoln, and just as the spirit of the grand hero, who conceived its patriotic sentiments, is preparing to "enter within the veil," is an event of deep interest.

PAUPER AND NON-PAUPER PATIENTS IN STATE INSTITUTIONS.

A sub-committee of the Senate Committee on State Institutions is investigating the question whether patients in the Insane Hospitals of this State, who are not paupers, are retained in the institutions longer than those who are paupers. The great gravity of this inquiry is not apparent, but we assume that there must be some good reason for it, which we do not see. We may, however, be permitted to remark that the publication of the names of the patients, by order of the Senate, does not seem to have been necessary, since the Committee might equally well have examined the manuscript lists, and arrived at precisely the same conclusions. If not necessary, it can only have the effect of wounding the feelings of those who have friends in the hospitals. Such publication is, in some States, humanely prohibited by law.

But, not to insist upon this point, we wish to say that if, when the investigation is completed, it shall appear that, in special cases, patients who are not paupers have been retained in the hospital for a number of years, that fact, taken by itself, proves nothing, and will not necessarily reflect in the slightest degree upon the management of the hospital. The reasons for their retention may be such as will commend themselves to the public. The Superintendents can have no interest in the retention of patients, since the hospitals are free to all residents of the State, and there is no charge made against any for board or medical treatment. We have no doubt that, under our law, which assigns to each county its quota of patients in the hospital, persons of influence in the several counties, (the county officers, for instance, or even Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly, bring a strong pressure to bear upon the Superintendents in opposition to the discharge of certain patients. This is probably all the foundation there is for the implied charge contained in the resolution of investigation. When the County Clerk applies for the admission of a new patient, the Superintendent replies that the quota of the county is full; but if the Clerk will name the patient to be withdrawn, to create a vacancy, he will discharge him. The Clerk names a pauper. The county officers, and not the Superintendents, are the parties who are directly responsible; and the investigation is really directed against them. If the counties object to taking care of their pauper patients, the only remedy is for the State to make provision for the care of all the insane.

ENGLAND'S negotiations with Russia, after all her bluster, appear to be coming to a characteristic termination. Like Artemus Ward, England is ready to sacrifice all her relations for the sake of peace, so she proposes to cede Penjdeh to Russia, provided the Ameer consents—and these two powerful Governments operating together ought to be able to compel his consent. Meanwhile England doesn't propose to surrender any of her own territory.

THE ESSENCE OF IT.

A closer analysis of the report of the Committee to investigate the pay-roll of the House employes, submitted Tuesday, notwithstanding the earnest efforts of its Chairman to secure economy and to lop off superfluous employes, shows some fine distinctions. For instance, Mr. E. L. Merritt and E. J. Pace are retained, while C. T. Heydecker and Mr. Moran are dismissed. If the necessity for the former exists, certainly the services of the latter are necessary. The former are Journal Clerks, employed last session, to prepare the copy for the daily edition of the House Journal. The latter are "proof readers," employed last session, to compare the proof of the daily edition with original journal and make corrections of errors therein, for the corrected edition. The daily journals have not been printed this session, but all these appointments were made by order of the House in anticipation that they would be printed. We are not discussing the merits of the question in any of its phases, for the House being Democratic, Democrats are entitled to the patronage and its responsibilities; but we desire simply to call attention to the inconsistency of the Report of the Committee in the respects here pointed out. The inference is plain that economy was not so much the ruling spirit, as that favorites should enjoy the benefits of place, whether their services were necessary or not.

THE Democratic statesmen who gathered in Springfield, yesterday, to do honor to the memory of Abraham Lincoln (?) had quite a different estimate of the character of the Martyred President, twenty-one years ago, from that which they profess to entertain now. Then be was characterized as a "baboon," a "smutty joker," a "usurper," a "tyrant." They then demanded his expulsion from the Government in terms very similar to those which they now employ when shouting, "turn the rascals out," but even more malignant. Their professions of respect for the memory of the man whom they defamed up to the hour when a Democratic assassin was "inspired" to take his life, is a conspicuous confession of the fallibility of their judgment. Yet they will, no doubt, go on vilifying Republicans in the same style in which they were accustomed to defame Lincoln and Grant to the end of the chapter, forgetful of their self-stultification, and only remembering that now, as twenty years ago, there are certain offices which they are anxious to possess. And it was the partition of these that induced half a dozen Democratic Congressmen to come to Springfield, yesterday, under pretence of honoring the man who was made the object of more Democratic vituperation than any public man in the past hundred years.

WHEN an individual dies suddenly without apparent cause, it is usual to call in the Coroner. Mr. Sittig's case is evidently one that calls for the services of that useful functionary.

SERVICES commemorating the twentieth anniversary of the death of Lincoln, were held at the First Baptist Church at Clinton, Tuesday evening.

THE bray of the Decatur Jack sounds responsive to the wail of the Springfield fog-horn, as they sing in unison, "turn the rascals out."

MR. SITTIG is probably not the first man who has been killed by bad Cookery.

THE corpse should be removed before it becomes offensive.

ALAS! poor Sittig!

A Tribute to Sittig.

Adapted from Shakspeare.

Alas! poor Sittig. I knew him, coquus; a fellow of infinite jest; of most excellent fancy; * * * and now how abhorred in my imagination it is! my gorge rises at it. * * * Where be your gibes now? your gambols? your songs? your flashes of merriment? Not one to mock your own grinning? Quite chop-fallen.

ALAS! POOR SITTIG.

A Chicago Kicker Goes Down Among the Dead Men—A Feeling Tribute to His Memory.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—Eugene Sittig, a Republican from Cook county, died yesterday, at 12 o'clock, in the House of Representatives. He died from the fear that a soldier and an honest man would be elected to the United States Senate. The spasm was political neuralgia of the heart. His great desire for the accumulation, in kind, of something of a mysterious character unknown to others, except perhaps Mr. Cook, produced his death. It was a strange disease. The fact that Cook was employed to steer Sittig, and steering him against a glistening breaker, caused neuralgia to seize him and produced death. When we first heard of his death we thought it a false report, but as soon as we learned that he paired with Mr. Shaw, who died a few days ago, no further evidence is necessary, inasmuch as the dead can only be paired with the dead, and the living with the living. His pair with the dead is the pair of death. We understand a committee has been appointed to attend him to his grave, and see that he has proper funeral exercises. Good bye, kind Sittig! Farewell, beloved friend. We are sorry you are dead. The Democrats are glad.

The fifth annual Congress of the Loyal Legion of the United States, is in session at the Grand Pacific, Chicago.

The C. & N. road has let the contract for building a line from Belvidere, south, 75 miles to Peru, LaSalle county.

A PROPHETIC LETTER.

A Remarkable Prediction by Gen. Grant at the Beginning of the War

He Forecasts the Failure of the Rebellion and the Destruction of Slavery.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The following letter, written by Gen. Grant from Galena to his father-in-law, Frederick Dent, then of St. Louis, has never been published, and is of special interest at the present time, when the illustrious writer is the object of a whole nation's sympathy. We do not remember any other letter from the General written at such an early date, in which the whole subject of the war is so fully treated:

"GALENA, April 19, 1861—*Mr. F. Dent:* DEAR SIR—I have but little time to write, but as in these exciting times we are very anxious to hear from you, and know of no other way but by writing first to you, I must take time. We get but little news by telegraph from St Louis, but from all other points of the country we are hearing all the time. The times are indeed startling, but now is the time, particularly in the border slave States, for men to prove their love of country. I know it is hard for men to apparently work with the Republican party, but now all party distinctions should be lost sight of and every true patriot be for maintaining the integrity of the glorious old stars and stripes, the Constitution and the Union. The North is responding to the President's call in such a manner that the rebels may truly quake. I tell you there is no mistaking the feelings of the people. The Government can call into the field not only 75,000 troops, but ten or twenty times 75,000, if it should be necessary, and find the means of maintaining them, too. It is all a mistake about the Northern pocket being so sensitive. In times like the present no people are more ready to give their own time or of their abundant means. No impartial man can conceal from himself the fact that in all these troubles the Southerners have been the aggressors, and the administration has stood purely on the defensive—more on the defensive than she would dare to have done but for her consciousness of strength and the certainty of right prevailing in the end. The news to-day is that Virginia has gone out of the Union. But for the influence she will have on the other border slave States, this is not much to be regretted. Her position, or, rather, that of Eastern Virginia, has been more reprehensible from the beginning than that of South Carolina. She should be made to bear a heavy portion of the burden of the war for her guilt. In all this I can but see the doom of slavery. The North does not want, nor will they want, to interfere with the institution, but they will refuse for all time to give it protection, unless the South shall return soon to their allegiance; and then, too, this disturbance will give such an impetus to the production of their staple, cotton, in other parts of the world, that they can never recover the control of the market again for that commodity. This will reduce the value of the negroes so much that they will never be worth fighting over again.

"I have just received a letter from Fred. [Frederick Dent, Jr.] He breathes forth the most patriotic sentiments. He is for the old flag as long as there is a union of two States fighting under its banner, and when they dissolve he will go it alone. This is not his language, but it is the idea, not so well expressed as he expresses it.

"Julia and the children are all well, and join me in love to you all.

"I forgot to mention that Fred has another heir, with some novel name that I have forgotten. Yours, truly,
"U. S. GRANT."

GEN. J. N. REECE'S CASE.

The Indictment found against Him by the Grand Jury in the United States Court.

The United States Grand Jury Monday, returned four indictments and adjourned. Three of them are against minor offenders, and the fourth against Gen. Jasper N. Reece, late Chief Deputy in the United State's Marshal's office for the Southern District of Illinois, during the incumbency of Jacob Wheeler as marshal, charging Reece with knowingly presenting false and fictitious claims against the Government for services purporting to have been rendered by guards and deputies who, it is charged, were actually not employed and who rendered no service. The indictment covers ten pages of legal cap. During last year J. W. Bowman and James A. Winston made an examination of the office, under direction of Congressman Springer's Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, and the result of the investigation was given to the public and used in the local partisan press against Wheeler himself. The grand jury which has been several weeks employed upon the matter, finds no bill against Wheeler, which fact his friends accept as a vindication of him from imputations made in connection with the Springer investigation.

The twelve counts of the indictment against Reece all relate to constructive charges for milage, and to charges for services of deputies and guards which it is alleged were never rendered, except as to two, in which Reece himself claims milage on subpœnas, when he did not travel the distance or serve the subpœnas at all. As an illustration of ten of the counts, the following may be given, in the case of the United States against James Carlin. It is claimed that Carlin was arrested within 12 miles of Springfield, and was brought in by William M. Crisel, deputy, without a guard, while Reece prepared the account for the arrest of the prisoner at McLeansboro, 198 miles from Springfield, with J. W. Boggs as a guard to Springfield, charging 10 cents a mile each for the prisoner, guard and deputy, for 197 miles instead of 12 miles for the deputy and prisoner alone.

Another form of charges is illustrated in the following case; A subpœna for Martha McCartney at Nooga, Ill., 122 miles from Springfield, is sent to Neoga by mail and served on the witness, and returned thence also by mail, when Reece endorses it, charging for 122 miles travel by himself carrying the writ.

Reece was the book-keeper for Marshal Wheeler and made up all the accounts to which Wheeler made oath quarterly, being a large mass of papers and items, necessarily taken by the Marshal as the president of a bank takes the statements of his book-keeper. It is alleged that Reece's interest in swelling the accounts lay in the fact that his arrangement with the Marshal allowed the latter to have his maximum pay first out of the earnings of the office, and that the deputies were to receive all the rest.

Soon after the indictment was returned Gen. Reece came into the office of the Clerk of the Court, read the paper over and asked the clerk to make out his bond, with Col. Charles F. Mills as surety, and later in the day the two came in and signed it.

AN INSANE DEMON.

The Terrible Outcome of a German Laborer's Lovemaking.

UTICA, N. Y. April 13.—George H. Humpf a section hand on the New York Central, killed his wife and four-day-old child near Indian Castle church, Herkemer county, Monday and then committed suicide. He had been insane for several weeks and a watch had been placed over his actions. While in Germany he was betrothed to a widow with one child and after coming here sent for them. On the arrival of his affianced, he discoved she had, in the meantime, had small-pox, and was badly pitted. This overcame his affection and he refused to marry her, but endeavored to compromise by marrying the daughter instead, which proposition the latter rejected. Subsequently Humpf went to Germany where he married his late wife. His former love and daughter still live in the vicinity, and on Humpf's return with his bride, a fellow workman began to harass him with allusions to the widow. This was continued and so preyed on his mind as to induce insanity. He grew worse after the birth of his child, and he was to have been removed to an asylum yesterday.

Monday afternoon, a neighbor who was acting as guard, heard screams in the house and saw a peculiar flash of fire, and in company with another man he broke into the house. The building was filed with a sulphurous odor which was stifling, but the men succeeded in making their way to Mrs. Humpf's bedroom, where they found the woman and child dying in great agony. They had been saturated with kerosene and fired, and both the victims were horribly burned. Both of the baby's eyes were burned out and the body shockingly burned, as was the body of the mother. The murderer had stabbed the child in four places and cut the mother's throat. The infant lived but a short time. Mrs. Humpf survived until 11 yesterday morning. Search was made for Humpf and he was traced by blood marks to a room, through the ceiling of which he had knocked a hole with a 6x8, and was found perched on the joists with a shovel in his hands to defend himself with. A wire was thrown over his leg by which he was hauled down. He died soon afterward from loss of blood, having cut his own throat.

COL. SPEED BUTLER.

Funeral Services at the Episcopal Church on Saturday.

Last Saturday at 2:30 p. m the funeral services of the late Col. Speed Butler were conducted at St. Paul's Episcopal Church. The attendance was large, composed of the personal and political friends of Col. Butler, and a large delegation from Stephenson and Mendell Posts, Grand Army of the Republic, he having been one of the original members of the former Post. The casket containing the remains was covered with flowers, formed in elegant and appropriate designs. The beautiful and impressive service of the Episcopal Church was conducted by Rev. S. H. Gurteen, which was concluded impressively at Oak Ridge, in the midst of a large concourse of sympathizing friends. The pall bearers were Senator S. M. Cullom, Dr. William Jayne, Geo. Passfield, Geo. N. Black, Capt. P. W. Harts, Temp Elliott, Geo. W. Chatterton and Hon. C. C. Brown. Prior to repairing to the church, the two Grand Army Posts convened in their hall and were called to order by Commander Lincoln Dubois. After the object of the meeting had been stated, Comrade J. C. Bell presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased an inscrutable Providence to remove from our midst our comrade, Speed Butler, in the prime of life, therefore

Resolved, By Stephenson and Mendell Posts in joint meeting assembled, That we deplore our loss as members of the Grand Army of the Republic, and tender our sympathy to his sorrowing wife and children in their irreparable bereavement.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be spread upon the records of the respective posts, published in the daily papers of Springfield, and furnished to the widow of Comrade Butler.

The two posts were then formed in military order by Comrade H. S. Welton, commander of Mendell Post, and marched to the church where they paid their last respects to their dead comrade.

Forty Per Cent. Discount.

The friends of the Springfield Business College will be pleased to learn that the larger part of the third story of the new Y. M. C. A. building has been leased by S. Bogardus for a term of years. The rooms will be much larger than those now occupied, and they will be fitted up in good style with all modern appliances. The location, in view of all the surroundings, is a most desirable one. The second and third floors will be occupied by the Association, the Springfield Library and by the Business College.

Notwithstanding these advantages Mr. Bogardus offers, for a few days only, twenty scholarships at a great reduction. These scholarships will be good for any time during the next three years and will be sold as follows:

Six months $30, regular price $50; four months $25, regular price $35. Persons who are interested will do well to secure a scolraship at once.

Athens Items.

Correspondence of the State Journal

ATHENS, Ill., April 13.—The cold weather this month has a depressing effect on business.

E. G. Garrett is building a dwelling house on the lot back of his store.

B. C. Whitney has his cottage on Washington street almost enclosed.

Some elegant business houses will be erected this summer.

The band hall and rink is looming up grandly and will open about May 1, with a grand supper and entertainment.

Mr. Seymour, one of our citizens, moved his family to Springfield last week.

Dave Long, who has been employed in the drug store of M. T. Hargrave, severed his connection with that house Saturday. Dave will be missed by the boys of his set.

JUDICIAL CIRCUITS.

An Accurate List of the Counties Composing Them and of the Incumbent Judges as They Now Stand.

The special elections for Judges of the several circuits of the State for a term of six years, will occur on the first Monday in June next. The nominations of candidates have already begun, and their being apparently more than ordinary interest in the matter, the following correct list of the circuits with the counties composing them, together with the present incumbent officers, will be found of value:

First Circuit—The counties of Franklin, Saline, Williamson, Jackson, Union, Johnson, Pope, Hardin, Massac, Pulaski and Alexander. *Incumbents*—David J. Baker, Cairo; D. H. Browning, Benton; O. A. Harker Vienna.

Second Circuit—The counties of Cumberland, Effingham, Clay, Jasper, Richland, Lawrence, Crawford, Jefferson, Wayne, Edwards, Wabash, White, Hamilton and Gallatin. *Incumbents*—Chauncey S. Conger, Carmi; Thomas S. Casey, Mt. Vernon; William C. Jones, Robinson.

Third Circuit—The counties of Bond, Madison, St. Clair, Marion, Clinton, Washington, Randolph, Monroe and Perry. *Incumbents*—William H. Snyder, Belleville; Amos Watts, Nashville; George W. Wall, DuQuoin.

Fourth Circuit—The counties of Vermillion, Edgar, Clark, Coles, Douglass, Champaign, Piatt, Moultrie and Macon. *Incumbents*—Oliver L. Davis, Danville; C. B. Smith, Champaign; Jacob W. Wilkin, Marshall.

Fifth Circuit—The counties of Sangamon, Macoupin, Christian, Montgomery, Fayette and Shelby. *Incumbents*—William L. Welch, Carlinville; Jesse J. Phillips, Hillsboro; William L. Gross, Springfield.

Sixth Circuit—The counties of Hancock, Adams, Fulton, McDonough, Schuyler, Brown and Pike. *Incumbents*—Simeon P. Shope, Lewistown; John H. Williams, Quincy; Asa C. Matthews, Pittsfield.

Seventh Circuit—The counties of DeWitt, Logan, Menard, Mason, Cass, Morgan, Scott, Green, Jersey and Calhoun. *Incumbents*—Cyrus Epler, Jacksonville; Lyman Lacey, Havana; George W. Herdman, Jerseyville.

Eighth Circuit—The counties of Putnam, Marshall, Woodford, Tazewell, Peoria and Stark. *Incumbents*—David McCulloch, Peoria; John Burns, Lacon; Ninian M. Laws, Lacon.

Ninth Circuit—The counties of Bureau, La Salle, Will and Grundy. *Incumbents*—George W. Stipp, Princeton; Josiah McRoberts, Joliet; Charles Blanchard, Ottawa.

Tenth Circuit—The counties of Rock Island, Mercer, Henry, Henderson, Warren and Knox. *Incumbents* — John J. Glenn, Monmouth; George W. Pleasants, Galesburg; Arthur A. Smith, Rock Island.

Eleventh Circuit—The counties of McLean, Ford, Kankakee, Iroquois and Livingston. *Incumbents*—Franklin Blades, Watseka; Nathaniel J. Pillsbury, Pontiac; Owen T. Reeves, Bloomington.

Twelfth Circuit—The counties of Boone, DeKalb, McHenry, Lake, Kane, DuPage and Kendall. *Incumbents*—Clark W. Upton, Waukegan; Isaac G. Wilson, Geneva; Charles Kellum, Sycamore.

Thirteenth Circuit — The counties of JoDaviess, Stephenson, Winnebago, Carroll, Whiteside, Ogle and Lee. *Incumbents*—John V. Eustace, Dixon; William Brown, Rockford; Joseph H. Bailey, Freeport.

Cook County. *Incumbents*—William K. McAllister, John G. Rogers, Thomas A. Moran, Murray F. Tuley, Lorin C. Collins Jr.

Poison at the Front Door.

No article entering so generally into the food of every family has been found more villainously adulterated than baking powder. For the purpose of underselling those powders of absolute purity and wholesomeness which alone are safe for use in food, hundreds of dealers are putting up baking powders with cheap and adulterated cream of tartar, which contains lime, earth, etc., adding strength by the free use of alum.

These adulterated powders are "shoved" upon the public with the greatest persistency. They are first given away—left in samples at private residences, with circulars containing bogus analyses and certificates, and false representations as to their value etc. This fact of itself is sufficient to condemn them. A first-class article will sell upon its merits. No manufacturer whose goods are of value can afford to give them away, and none but the cheapest make and most inferior or unmarketable goods require to be distributed free in order to get the public to use them, and this method is adopted only by parties who have failed to dispose of their wares through the ordinary and legitimate channels of trade.

Free samples of articles of food left at the house should be regarded with suspicion. There is no guarantee of their wholesomeness, while there is real danger that they contain a fatally poisonous compound. Many instances of poisoning from the use of such samples are recorded.

The only safe way is to consign all such samples immediately to the ash barrel, and to turn a deaf ear to the statements made by their venders. It is not worth while to trifle with life and health to the extent of testing every doubtful baking powder that comes along. Better to rely upon an old and reliable brand, like the Royal, which has by a quarter of a century's constant use proved its perfect wholesomeness and efficiency, or some other brand that is not so worthless and cheap that its proprietors can afford to give it away by the cart-load. It is in its favor that the Royal Baking Powder is never given away, sold by means of lotteries, nor accompanied by chromos, spoons, chrockery, or other gifts, except the gifts of absolute purity, wholesomeness, full weight, and superlative leavening power. Its own merits have been its chief advertisement, and they have secured for it the constant patronage of the American people to an extent beyond the combined sale of all other baking powders. The Royal Baking Powder is certified by all the Government chemists as absolutely pure and perfect.

Smith's Lecture at Auburn.

Correspondence of the State Journal.

AUBURN Ill., April 14.—Mr. Frank W. Smith, of Toledo, O., delivered his celebrated lecture "In and Out of Andersonville" in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church last evening, to a large and appreciative audience. He held the closest attention of his audience for over two hours, and his lecture throughout was highly interesting and instructive, being full of facts and figures, touching the history and character of the horrible suffering at Andersonville and other Southern prisons. The writer of this notice was himself a prisoner of war, confined in Andersonville and other prisons of the South for more than ten months, and regards Mr. Smith's vivid pictures and discriptions of prison-life and suffering as true as it is possible to present them after a lapse of 20 years. Mr. Smith is an easy and graceful speaker, and I cheerfully commend him and his lecture to the members of the G. A. R. everywhere as eminently worthy of patronage and fraternal greeting. All of our citizens who heard him last night are loud in their praise of the lecture, and pronounce it one of the best efforts on army reminiscences ever presented to our people. W. W. L.,
Post Commander of J. W. Dodds Post, 370, G. A. R.

The grand jury and preachers of Shelbyville are after the gamblers, red-hot, and are likely to indict a lot of them.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Brother Sittig Pairs With a Dead Man and Plays a New Dodge.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

THE HOUSE—NINETY-FOURTH DAY.

SPRINGFIELD, April 11.—After the convening of the House this morning a number of petitions asking the establishment of a soldiers' home were offered by a number of members, and some petitions asking for a constitutional liquor prohibitory amendment, were received and referred.

Reformer Welch then seized the opportunity he has been longing for for the past week of firing in a resolution, appointing Messrs. Baker, Gray, Graham of Macon, Bogardus and Pike as a special committee to investigate the State departments, to ascertain if there are not more employes than are necessary drawing salaries from the State and if the salaries drawn are not exorbitant.

He stated that he was satisfied there was great extravagance indulged in, and he didn't see why men "working in the shade" should be paid gilt edged wages. He further stated that he was not at all partisan in this matter, upon which Mr. Haines suggested that, that being so, in order to show good faith, it would be in order to add another Republican to the committee.

The gentleman from McLean did not relish this turn of affairs, and squirmed so perceptibly that the chair took mercy on him and refused to entertain a motion from Mr. Headen, that the chair place another Republican on the committee.

After some further discussion, Mr. Goodnow was added to the committee.

Mr. Miller moved that consideration of the resolution be postponed, but a motion to adopt was put, and the chair being in doubt, the ayes and nays were demanded by Mr. West.

The chair inquired if 5 members demanded the ayes and nays, and Messrs. West, Rogers of Jackson, Humphrey, Kennedy and Boyden replied that they were.

The shoals ahead were discovered by those on both sides of the House who desired to do any work, for there was not a quorum present, and the roll call would discover the fact, and an attempt was made to have the demand withdrawn, but did not succeed.

Mr. West then asked leave to withdraw the resolution, but Mr. Kennedy objected. He afterwards withdrew the objection, but it was renewed by Mr. Boyden, and the roll call was proceeded with, the vote standing 41 ayes to 5 nays, no quorum voting.

The House then refused to order a call of the House and finally adjourned for seven and a half minutes. Upon reconvening, Mr. West again asked to withdraw the resolution and leave was granted when the chair suggested that all the proceedings of the morning should be expunged from the journal, and it was decided to expunge all the proceedings relative to the resolution. The only bills of importance introduced was one by Mr. Brachtendorff prohibiting the contracting of convicts at less than $1.25 per day for prisoners of the first grade and $1 for prisoners of the second grade.

By Mr. Downs to repeal the law providing for contracting convict labor.

By Mr. Haines, to amend an act in regard to millers.

By Mr. Scharlau to amend the law regulating pawnbrokers.

By Mr. West to revise the bill in relation to township organization.

By Mr. Rogers of Jackson, to revise the law in relation to notices.

By Mr. Kennedy, to provide for taxing telephone companies.

Mr. Keyes from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the bill appropriating $260,336.50, to make needed repairs on the State House, with the recommendation that it do pass, and Mr. Johnson, on behalf of Mr. Cronkrite, presented a minority report, recommending that the bill do not pass. The minority report was signed by Messrs. Cronkrite, Henry, Yost, Moore of Clinton, Hiatt and Sheffield. The two reports were ordered printed.

After the joint convention the House adjourned.

THE SENATE.

No attempt was made to transact business in the Senate. A few of the members met just before noon to attend the joint session, and on returning to the chamber adjourned.

THE HOUSE NINETY-FIFTH DAY.

SPRINGFIELD, April 14.—When the House met this morning it was generally expected a protracted fight would be made over the report of the special committee appointed to investigate the payroll of the House, and when that report was made by Mr. Dill, chairman of that committee, the ball opened and continued without intermission except for a half hour, during the joint convention, for eight hours. The report was a very voluminous document. The following are interesting portions of the report:

"Your committee on examination of the House journal find that by a resolution offered by Mr. Marshall Jan. 30, 1885, and unanimously adopted as follows:

Resolved, That the Speaker be and he is hereby authorized to appoint the necessary employes for conducting the business of the House, not exceeding the number employed by the House of Representative of the 33d General Assembly, at the same per diem for the respective positions as then paid. The employes of the House of the 33d General Assembly were as per Auditor's report of expenses of the 33d General Assembly, as follows:

1 Chaplain.
1 Speaker's Private Secretary.
2 Journal Clerks.
1 Bill Clerk.
4 Policemen.
1 Night Watchman.
2 Conductors of elevator.
2 Proof readers.
1 Mail Messenger.
16 Pages.
18 Janitors.
8 Committee Janitors.
16 Committee Clerks.

The resolution of Jan. 30, was afterward modified by resolution offered by Mr. Crafts, Feb 6, 1885, which was declared adopted by the House, 69 yeas, 8 nays, as follows: *Resolved*, That the Speaker appoint the necessary pages and policemen for the service of the House not exceeding 25 pages, and 10 policemen and further modified by the report of the Committee on rules Feb. 19, 1885, adopted by yeas —, nays —, by Rule 14, relating to the grouping of the standing committees arranging 26 groups, authorizing the appointment of 26 committee clerks and 26 janitors for committee rooms. The resolution of Jan. 30, was still further modified by resolution of March 5, appointing E. P. Bolles reading clerk, resolution of Feb. 21, appointing B. D. Dawson assistant clerk, and resolution of March 10, 1885, appointing Chas. F. Bouillion as superintendent of ventilation of the House. By the above modifications of the resolution of Jan. 30, 1885, the roll of employes was changed as follows:

Resolution Jan. 30th.	*As modified.*
1 Chaplain	1 Chaplain
1 Speaker's Clerk.	1 Speaker's Clerk.
2 Journal Clerks.	2 Journal Clerks.
1 Bill Clerk.	1 Bill Clerk.
4 Policemen.	10 Policemen.
1 Night Watchman.	1 Night Watchman.
2 Elevator Conductors.	2 Elevator Conductors.
2 Proof Readers.	2 Proof Readers.
1 Mail Messenger.	1 Mail Messenger.
16 Pages.	25 Pages.
18 Janitors.	18 Janitors.
8 Committee Janitors.	26 Committee Janitors.
16 Committee Clerks.	26 Committee Clerks.
	1 Supt. Ventilation.
	1 Reading Clerk.
	1 Ass't House Clerk.

Your committee find from an examination of the pay rolls of March 27th in the auditor's office, that 85 janitors have been appointed, when there was no authority given to the Speaker by any resolution of the House or otherwise, so far as your committee have been able to find, to appoint more than 44 janitors. That the House may be thoroughly advised in relation to differences in the expenses of the House of the 33d General Assembly, as contemplated by the resolution offered by Mr. Marshall Jan. 30, and the House of the 30th General Assembly as modified by other resolutions and the appointments made by the Speaker without authority of the House the committee consider it proper to make the following comparative statement of expenses for the time embraced in the pay rolls of this House and that of the House of the 33d General Assembly covering the same period:

TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION.

Thirty-third.		Thirty-fourth.	
16 pages	$584 00	25 pages	$2,235 50
4 policemen	232 00	10 policemen	1,197 00
18 janitors	756 00	24 janitors	928 00
	1,572 00		4,360 50
		Over employed	$2948 50

From Jan. 29 to Feb. 14, 21 days.

16 pages	$408 00	25 pages	$548 00
4 policemen	204 00	10 policemen	384 00
18 janitors	756 00	45 janitors	1,496 00
	$1,368 00		$2,423 00

From Feb. 14 to March 7, 20 days.

16 pages	$480 00	25 pages	$750 00
4 policemen	200 00	10 policemen	600 00
26 janitors	1,040 00	84 janitors	3,034 00
16 com'tee clerks	560 00	26 com'tee cl'ks	1,560 00
	$2,720 00		$5,944 00

From March 7 to March 27, 20.

16 paces	480 00	25 pages	750 00
4 policemen	200 00	10 policemen	600 00
26 janitors	1,080 00	85 janitors	3,368 00
		1 reading clerk	80 00
	$1,760 00	1 superintendent ventilation	240 00
16 committee clerks	960 00	26 Com. Clerks	1,560 00
	$2,720 00		$8,698 00

Total expenses of House of Representatives 33d General Assembly..........$19,525 50
Total expenses of House of Representatives 33d General Assembly.......... 8,164 00
Expenses for the same period, in excess of House of Rep. of 33d Genl. Assem... 11,061 50

It will be observed that the comparison is made concerning pages, policemen, janitors, reading clerk and superintendant of ventilation, which are either in excess or additional employes to that of the House of Representatives of the 33d General Assembly, the other officers and employes being the same in both sessions, at the same per diem.

The total expense for officers and employes of the House of Representatives of the 33d General Assembly for the entire session which convened January 3, and adjourned June 18, 1883, (having been in session 167 days,) was $32,892 as was shown by the Speaker's pay rolls. The total expenses of the present House, to March 27, 1885, (being 80 days), as shown by the Speaker's pay rolls, is $24,876 50.

The report assuming that the order discharging the employes appointed by him had taken effect, recommended that the Speaker be instructed to appoint as the future employes of the House, A. H. Bal., chaplain; Pauline Keusch, Speaker's private secretary; E. L. Merritt and E. J. Pace, journal clerks; Wm. M. Cronkrite, bill clerk; John W. Hoke, mail messenger; John G. Varnell, night watchman; also 10 pages, 4 policemen and 10 janitors, and that instead of 26 committee clerks and 26 committee janitors, that after the 16th inst. the number be reduced to 15 each, they to be selected by the chairmen of groups of committees. If the report were adopted, the two proof readers, Heydecker and Moran, assistant clerk Dawson and reading clerk Bolles, besides 60 janitors, 15 pages and 6 policemen would be turned away from the Legislative crib.

After the reading of the report, Mr. West moved the report be adopted, when Mr. Haines, having called Mr. Crafts to the chair, asked the gentleman from McLean (Mr. West) what they proposed to adopt.

Mr. West—The committee, I think, have complied with the original resolution, as far as possible.

Mr. Haines—The gentleman from McLean, not being of the committee, evidently does not understand the report, I would ask the gentleman from St. Clair to explain what will be adopted. The report is not such a report as sensible men ought to make. Brass is sometimes taken for wisdom. I don't charge that the gentleman from St. Clair is charged with either. Then there is such a thing as cheek, and no gentleman ever entered this hall who brought more in than he did. He complains of the number of janitors that were appointed. Who is to blame for it? Five of them he recommended himself. In all he recommended eight persons himself. [Laughter.]

The gentleman complains that there are so many committee clerks to each room. Does he forget his own committee room, and what a determined fight he made to keep other committees out of that room, in order that he might have the appointment of one clerk and one janitor himself. No man has done more than he has to crowd this pay roll from beginning to end. I looked around with some alarm at the gentleman from McLean when he was blowing his horn, but he ain't a patchen to the man over there (pointing to Dill), who beats the drum. It's the Chinese style of warfare. It's very efficient from their standpoint, but it never kills any body. When you have passed on that report and adopted it, you have arrived at the difficulty of solving the problem as to what you have adopted. The comparison which is made between the expenses of the present house and that of the last General Assembly, is very well, but that's a very fine comparison, and, if you adopt the report, that will be adopted. This House will then come to the conclusion that they have done a great wrong, and will so express themselves; that a great wrong has been done in increasing the expense over the last General Assembly. The last General Assembly was Republican, and these gentleman want us to adopt this report, for it will make one of the best piece of campaign matter from a Republican standpoint that has been used for a long time, and they will use it for all it is worth.

These employes ought to be reduced. It must be borne in mind that the Speaker has done his share of it. He has discharged all whom he thought ought to be discharged. I won't dispute that we can dispense with half the employes. We could dispose with half the members of the House and then transact more business. Unlike the chairman, I have not a single person whom I placed on that pay-roll because of personal friendship. I had no eight persons I wished appointed janitors. He charged that the object of the chairman of the committee was to gain a little capital for himself, since he has a desire to be elected to Congress from his district in case Col. Morrison is elected United States Senator. He was appointed chairman of that committee out of 153 members of the House by 10 members. Nineteen men were present at the time and a majority voted that he be chairman of that committee. He entered upon an investigation of the greatest importance, that is if we are to believe him and his colleague from McLean. It may be of great importance to the other political party in the next election. We make nothing out of it. If we can succeed in adopting this report and making the people believe that we have been extravagant; that we, the Democratic party, have spent their money in a reckless manner as stated in that report, the places that know us to-day will know us as Democrats no more.

Mr. Dill, who rested very uneasily under the cutting remarks of the Speaker, took the floor and cut to the line. He said that he was as much responsible for helping to make Mr. Haines Speaker of the House as Mr. Haines was responsible for making him Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and he had nothing to feel proud of. He didn't want to be Chairman of the Special pay-roll committee. He would rather have cleaned out any privy in the City of Springfield than to have undertaken the work of the investigation. The Democratic party had disgraced itself and he didn't propose to take upon himself the disgrace, which had been brought about by a man who was a political hermaphrodite, a political harlot, a man who, as the Speaker of the House, had violated many of the pledges that he made to the party that had placed him in the position. He ridiculed the idea that, because he or any one recommended any number of persons, that that was an excuse for their being appointed, and wound up by saying that he may have signed petitions for the appointment of several persons, or may have told Mr. Haines that if he had a place for certain men that they were good men for the place, but if any man said that he recommended and urged the appointment of five persons or eight persons, he was a liar and a scoundrel. The cost of the present session over last session was over $11,000. They were all responsible to some extent, but he wanted it stopped. He characterized it as downright robbery on the part of the Democratic party and prophesied that at the next election, if this extravagance was persisted in that the Republicans would snow them under to the tune of 50,000 majority. Concluding he said: "It has come to this, that a man who is neither fish nor fowl, who is neither beast, bird nor bat can disgrace the Democratic party. I don't care a cent what becomes of this report. It you want to vote it down, do it."

Mr. Kimbrough moved that the report be received and the committee discharged, but the motion did not prevail. Mr. Haines took the chair, when Mr. Baker moved the previous question, which the Chair decided to be bills on second reading, claiming that the House in refusing to receive the report had disposed of it. The opposition to such a proceeding being too strong, he reversed his decision.

Mr. McDonald offered a substitute, which eliminated from the report all preceding the recommendation, and proposing that the employes heretofore on the pay roll be paid for their services until the next day, April 16, and that hereafter the employes named in the report be appointed by the House.

After remarks by Messrs. Linegar and McHenry, criticising the report, Mr. Messick shut off debate by moving the previous question, which prevailed, and the substitute offered by Mr. McDonald failed, ayes 46, nays 81. The main question on the adoption of the report was then put with the following result, ayes 83, nays 46. The chair ruled that, as the adoption of the report would have the effect of changing rule 14 of the House, which would require a two-thirds vote, the report was not adopted. Mr. Fuller took an appeal.

Then the real fun commenced. The time was spent in filibustering by the Democrats breaking the quorum in the hope of forcing the Republicans to adjourn, and roll calls were repeated amid great confusion.

After several threats, the Speaker declared the House adjourned and left the chair, taking the gavel in his pocket. The opponents of the report set up a howl of defiance, but Dill, West and Linegar motioned the members to remain, and at the request of Dill and West, Mr. Linegar took the chair and tried to restore order, but without success, as whenever he or anyone would try to speak, the Haines men would set up a howl which effectually drowned their voices. Mr. Dill attempted to move that the Speaker of the House be deposed, but the motion was not heard by the Chair and was not put. Bedlam reigned for 20 or 30 minutes, when Mr. Haines appeared with a smile on his face, and at the request of Mr. Linegar and on motion of Mr. Chapman took the Chair again.

After two hours of filibustering, the Chair allowed a vote on the appeal, first deciding that so much of the report as did not change a rule of the House was adopted, but that part pertaining to the committee clerks and janitors was not adopted. He decided the decision of the Chair sustained. On motion of Mr. Sheffield, the House adjourned at 6 o'clock.

Following is the vote on the adoption of the committees report:

Yeas—Allen of Vermillion, Baird, Baker, Barger, Bassett, Bogardus, Boudinot, Boutell, Boyden, Brackenridge, Brown of Edwards, Brown of Ogle, Browning, Buchanan, Calhoun, Campbell of Kankakee, Castle, Chapman, Clay, Cleveland, Collins, Dieckmann, Dill, Fowler, Fuller, Gittings, Goodnow, Graham of Henderson, Graham of Macon, Greenleaf, Hamilton, Hanna, Harper, Headen, Hiatt, Highsmith, Hood, Hunter, Ingalls, James, Kerr, Kinsey, Lawrence, Linegar, Logsdon, Long, MacMillan, McCord, McNally, Messick, Mileham, Miller, Morgan of Washington, Nowers, Oldenburg, Orendorf, Paddelford, Hilon A. Parker, Pike, Pollock, Powell, Pruny, Rogers of Jackson, Rogers of Warren, Ruby, Sharp of Bond, Sheffield, Shup, Snyder, Spafford, Stassen, Stewart, Struckman, Sundelius, Taylor of Cook, Templeman, Thomas, Tonts, Umland, Wattercott, Webber, West, Whitemore and Yost. Total 84.

Nays—Berry, Bex, Brachtendorf, Caldwell, Campbell of Hamilton, Cherry, Cleary, Considine, Crafts, Cronkrite, Davis, Dorman, Henry, Hoffman, Hummel, Johnson, Kennedy, Keyes, Kimbrough, Mahoney, McAlinny, McGinnis, McDonald, McGee, McHale, Moore of Clinton, Moore of Cook, Morgan, Muir, Mulhall, Mulhall, Nowlan, Murphy, O'Donnell, Quinn, Raley, Sharp of Wabash, Shepler, Stevens, Sullivan, Taylor, of Adams, Weir, Welch, Mr. Speaker. Total 46.

THE SENATE.

When the Senate convened this morning, Mr. Clough's election bill came up per special order on second reading. The bill provides for the amendment of the registry law so as to prevent fraud at elections.

Mr. Kelly opposed the bill. He thought it would work a hardship to prevent voters from voting whose names did not appear upon the registry books. Mr. Clough spoke earnestly in favor of the bill, and referred, in forcibly terms, to the recent election frauds perpetrated in Chicago.

Mr. Bell thought the bill would work in its operation the disfranchisement of many citizens.

Mr. Gillham favored the bill and wanted immediate action thereon.

Mr. Southworth thought the proposed law was well enough for the large cities, but would work evil in the rural districts. He would like to vote for a bill that would correct the election frauds in Chicago.

Mr. Whiting spoke in favor of the bill.

Mr. Hamilton made a constitutional argument against the bill. He called attention to the fact that the constitution prescribed the qualification of voters.

Mr. Duncan addressed the Senate on the same line. He said that under the constitution the Legislature could not pass an act that would stand fire in the courts prescribing the qualifications of electors.

Mr. Kelley offered an amendment providing penalties for boards refusing to register any person entitled to vote.

Mr. Curtiss opposed the amendment calling attention to the fact that penalties of the character named were already in the registry law. The amendment was rejected.

On the motion to send the bill to third reading the Democrats refused to vote and in consequence the quorum was broken.

A call of the Senate had to be resorted to to secure a quorum.

Mr. Bell presented an amendment requiring clerks of election precincts to acquaint themselves in regard to the voters, therein.

Mr. Southworth moved that the amendment be postponed until July 5. Lost.

Mr. Clough moved that the bill and amendments be postponed until Thursday morning. Carried.

BILLS.

By Mr. Southworth, to change time of collecting taxes from June to September.

When 12 o'clock came there was a movement toward the door and towards the joint session chamber. Meanwhile Senators were anxious to unload their committee reports. The Railroad Committee fired in an adverse report on Senator Streeter's bill regulating the passenger rates on railroads in this State, fixing the same at 2½ cents per mile. When the joint session concluded, which cast only one vote and when the Senate reconvened Mr. Streeter referred to the report of the Railroad Committee on his railroad tariff bill, and presented a minority report favoring its passage. He moved that it be made a substitute for the majority report and be made a special order for to-morrow morning. Adjourned.

THE HOUSE—NINETY-SIXTH DAY.

SPRINGFIELD, April 15.—The journal of yesterday was read and approved, when Mr. McDonald offered a resolution to pay the discharged employes until April 15, but objections were made to its consideration, and Mr. Fuller called up the special order, which was the motion of Mr. Hiatt, to reconsider the vote by which the bill to appropriate $500 to aid the State Dairyman's Association in publishing their reports failed to pass.

Messrs. Linegar and Dill opposed the bill, the latter claiming that the Legislature would have as much right to make an appropriation to assist the lawyers as to assist the dairy interest.

Mr. Campbell, of Hamilton, silenced Dill's guns by reminding that gentleman that appropriations were made to furnish the lawyers with the Supreme Court Reports, at a price much less than the cost of publication, and that his pledges to his farmer constituents would never be fulfilled if he opposed such measures.

Mr. Kimbrough favored the passage of the bill, and called Mr. Linegar's attention to the fact that he was on record as voting for the bill two years ago.

The vote was reconsidered, ayes 96, nays 40, and the bill passed, ayes 96, nays 38.

Mr. Bassett's bill to provide that a case may be remanded from the Supreme Court direct to the trial court, was read a first time and passed, the ayes being 121 and the nays 1. After the joint assembly the House adjourned.

THE SENATE.

When the Senate convened this morning the President appointed Senators Gillham and Ainsworth to conduct Senator-elect R. S. Davis to the bar of the Senate for the purpose of taking the oath of office, which was administered by Judge Jesse J. Phillips. Senator Tubbs then presented a resolution to the effect that the name of Senator Davis be substituted for that of the late Senator Bridges on all standing Committees. Adopted.

Senate bill No. 70 was taken up on third reading per special order. This bill provides for the election of an additional judge in each of the Judicial Districts outside of Cook county.

Mr. Hamilton favored the bill, showing that its passage was necessary from the fact that a number of the Judicial circuits were overburdened with business. Mr. Morris opposed the bill. His district, he said, had no use for more than three judges. What they wanted was not more judges but better ones.

Mr. Whiting opposed the bill. He thought that three judges was sufficient in the Ninth Judicial District in which he resided. All that was necessary was for them to be industrious and to attend strictly to business.

Mr. Duncan favored the bill. He lived in a district that was also overburdened. (The Ninth.) The bill was passed with the emergency clause, yeas 35, nays 11.

PETITIONS.

Were presented by Messrs. Thompson, Hamilton, Torrence, Evans, McNary, Higgins and Adams from Grand Army Posts and old soldiers praying for the passage of the bill providing for the erection of a Soldiers' Home in Illinois.

Mr. Mason presented a petition on the same subject from old soldiers, inmates of the Cook county poor house. In so doing he said:

"I have presented many petitions in the Senate, but this is the first time I ever presented one of which I was ashamed. It is humiliating to me to know that in the great State of Illinois there are men in poor houses—soldiers who fought for this Nation's unity and this Union's glory, who are compelled to petition this General Assembly for the erection of a soldiers' home. Gentlemen such appeals should not pass unheeded."

Mr. Orendorff presented a petition from old soldiers asking for the passage of the bill providing for the reprinting of the 1865 Adjutant General's report.

The next special order was the consideration of Mr. Streeter's minority report on S. B. 130, providing for the regulation of passenger tariff on railroads, placing the same at 2½ cents per mile, the committee having reported adversely thereto. The pending motion was to substitute the minority report signed by Messrs. Streeter, Whiting, Kelly and Hereley for the majority report. Mr. Streeter spoke at length in favor of his motion and report.

Mr. Whiting favored the minority report.

Mr. Streeter spoke loudly in favor of the rights of the common people.

Mr. Thompson replied sharply to Streeter's bumcomb speech; said he had heard it so often that he had become sick and tired of it. Mr. Streeter—Upon what principle of justice do you ride upon a free pass and ask your constituents to pay three cents per mile.

Thompson—Because I have the God-given right to do so.

Duncan—Upon what principal of decency does the gentleman from Mercer ask such a question? The question was not answered.

Mr. Sumner moved that the bill be printed, also the minority report and that the former be placed upon the calendar. The motion was lost. A vote was then taken on the substitute motion which was defeated by a large majority.

Mr. Duncan then instituted inquiry as to what had become of his bill providing for the appeal of the elevated railroad bill.

A joint resolution was presented by Mr. Snyder, providing that Gov. Oglesby, Hon. Minian Edwards and the Secretary of State be authorized to select some suitable location in the Capitol grounds for the location of the proposed monument to Hon. Pierre Menard, the first Lieutenant Governor of the State. The resolution also extends thanks to Charles P. Chouteau for the liberal spirit which prompted him to thus honor one of the pioneers of the State. The resolution, on motion of Mr. Merritt, was unanimously adopted.

The Senate then joined the House in joint session.

THE TIE BROKEN

BY THE HAND OF DEATH.

A third time has the icy fingers of death been laid upon a member of the 34th General Assembly, and for a third time the tie between the two political parties is broken. The last victim of the grim monster is Hon. J. Henry Shaw, a democratic member of the lower House from Cass county, in the Thirty-fourth District, being a colleague of Messrs. Logsdon, Langford, and Senator Darnell.

Mr. Shaw was domiciled at the Hotel Palace, and yesterday morning did not appear at breakfast, so that when he did not put in an appearance at dinner a bell boy was sent to his room to awaken him, but returned and reported the door locked, and that he was unable to get a response. The clerk of the Hotel then went to his room, and failing to elicit any response to his call, he became alarmed, and calling Dr. Kerr to his assistance, the door was broken open, and the two entered the room to find the late Representative sleeping the sleep of death. The doctor made an examination of the remains and gave it as his opinion that he had been dead several hours. The deceased was lying upon his back with his hands crossed upon his breast, and must have died without a struggle, as the bed clothes gave no evidence of a struggle, and the face wore a calm and resigned expression and carried no trace of pain.

The Coroner was at once notified and held an inquest during the afternoon, the verdict being that the deceased came to his death from causes unknown. Dr. Kerr testified that his death was caused from paralysis of either the heart or brain.

Mr. Shaw was born in Massachusetts, July 25, 1825, being in his 60th year, but has been a resident of Cass county for about 50 years, his home being at Beardstown, where he has practiced law for many years. He was a member of the 32d General Assembly, and has been a life-long Democrat. He has been an industrious member during the present session, attending the sessions, as well as the meetings of committees, when his health would admit.

THE STEERING COMMITTEE.

CENSURED BY MEMBERS.

WHEREAS, It appears from the daily papers that the Republican Senatorial managing committee has adopted resolutions condemning the constant absence of members of the Legislature, in which resolution we heartily concur; and

WHEREAS, The undersigned Republican members, with others, have on several occasions, been prevented from casting our votes for a United States Senator on account of the absence of certain members of said committee whose names appear signed to said resolutions; therefore, be it

Resolved, As the sense of the undersigned, in order to afford our committee a gentle reminder of their reciprocal obligation in this respect, that it is the imperative duty of every member of said committee to be in their seats from Tuesday until and including Friday of each week during the remainder of the session.

Signed:

Thos. Nowers, Jr., Walter C. Headen, A. G. Goodspeed, H. A. Parker, D. A. Sheffield, Wm. H. Harper, James Pollock, F. P. Snyder, Chas. A. Allen, Jas H. Miller, John Humphrey, H. S. Boutell, H. H. Hood, P. A. Sundelius, John L. Hamilton, Wm. J. Orendorff, R. B. Kennedy, John Stewart.

THAT CONFERENCE.

ALL ABOUT THE SPOILS.

Among the other patriotic visitors here yesterday there came all the Democratic Congressmen of the State except Springer, Lawler and Townshend. They were on business, and held a conference with Mr. Morrison, in which the subject of the spoils was pretty thoroughly canvassed. They are as mum as Morrison himself relative to the result, but it is pretty well understood that hereafter each fellow is to go in, catch-as-catch-can, take all he can get. There is a rumor among Democratic politicians that Morrison has intimated to some of the Illinois appointees of the Government, who have lately contemplated resigning, that he would much prefer if, for the present they would just stick where they are.

OBITUARY.

LANAHAN—Died, at St. John's Hospital, Sunday April 12, at 1 o'clock a. m., Mrs. Margaret Lanahan, in the 80th year of her age.

O'CONNOR—Died, at 5 o'clock Sunday evening, April 12, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. James H. Sadler, in this city, Mrs. Catherine O'Connor, aged 63 years, after a long sickness of consumption.

Mrs. O'Connor was born in Indiana, but had been a resident of this city for the past 25 years. She was a widow, and the mother of nine children, four of whom survive her, viz: Mrs. David Watson and Mrs. James H. Sadler, of this city, and two sons, William D., of Woodside, and L. W., of Marysville, Kansas. Mrs. O'Conner was a consistent member of the Christian church. The funeral will take place from the residence of her daughter, 1023 East Monroe street, at 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

Altamont had a snowstorm Tuesday morning, lasting from 5 to 9 o'clock. Shelbyville participated.

THE MARKETS.

SPRINGFIELD MARKETS.

CORRECTED DAILY.

SPRINGFIELD, April 15, 1885.

With the coming of pleasant weather, trade in all departments is gradually improving, and prospective business is more encouraging.

Live Stock

The live stock market is fairly active at quoted rates and liberal shipments are being made. There is a slight decline from previous quotations.

Common Cattle, $4 00@4 35.
Medium Cattle, $4 35@4 60.
Good Cattle, $4 50@5 00. Choice, $5 0@5 35.
Fat Hogs, $3.85@4.25.
Stock Hogs, $3 75@4.50.
Sheep, $3 00@4 00.

Muleand Horse Market

There is nothing encouraging in the horse and mule market in relation to any immediate advance in prices. Sales continue to be made within our quotations. We make no change in prices.

Heavy Draft Horses	$145 to $170
Streeters	75 to 95
Saddlers	95 to 155
Plugs	20 to 45
Mules, 14—14½ hands	65 to 80
" 15—15½ "	95 to 115
" 15½—16 "	120 to 145

Grain Market,

Since last report there has been an advance in wheat of from 5 to 7 cents per bushel, with very slight arrivals from the country. We quote 85c for prime, but a very extra lot would bring a slight advance on that price. Corn and oats have advanced and are in demand at quotations with light arrivals.

WHEAT—80@85.
CORN—white 38@40c Mixed 35c.
OATS—28@30c.
RYE—45@50c.

The provision market has undergone no change, except in chickens.

PRICES OFFERED BY DEALERS.

POTATOES—50c per bu.
ONIONS—New, 75c per bu,
BUTTER—Country, 20@25c.
EGGS—per doz 11½c,
LARD—8c per lb.
SALT MEATS Side bacon, 9@10c; country hams 11c,
CHICKENS—dressed $3 75 per doz.
TURKEYS—dressed 13½c per lb.
TURKEYS—live 8c per lb.
BEESWAX, 20c per lb.
TALLOW, 5@6c.
ORANGES—$3 50 per box.
LEMONS—$3 00 per box.
SAGE, 10c.
HOPS, 5c.
FEATHERS—55c.
WOOL—16@20c; burry wool, 8½c.
VINEGAR—10@15c.
SALT—$1 25@1 30, selling price
TIMOTHY HAY, OLD—$7 00@8 00
Hay has advanced 5c per bale.
BALED HAY, 60c per 100 lbs.

FLOUR—RETAIL.

The demand for flour is good and prices have advanced on most grades 50c per barrel.

Washburn Gold Medal	$7 50
Pillsbury's Best	7 00
Quincy Patent	6 50
Triumph	7 00
Minneapolis Crown Roller	6 50
Jack Frost	7 00
Quincy Eagle	6 00
Excelsior Roller Patent	7 00
Kramer's Best	6 00
Golden Gem	6 00
Golden Crown	6 50
Our Choice	5 50
Mt. Olive	6 00
Sunbeam	6 00
White Silk	6 00
Sea Foam	7 00
Frost King	6 00
Standard	6 00
Colorado Oasis	6 50

Groceries at Wholesale.

The Wholesale grocery trade has been fairly active for the week, and prices remain unchanged, except on Granulated and Standard A, which are ¼c less.

Following are the ruling prices, corrected daily:

TEAS.

Imperial	25@75
G. P.	30@75
Young Hyson	30@75
English Breakfast	30@65
Oolong	20@65
Japan	25@75

SUGARS.

Powdered	7 @7¼
Granulated	6¾@7¼
Confectioners' A	6¼@6½
Standard A	6⅛@6⅜
White Ex. C	5¾@6
Ex. C	5½@5¾
Ex. C. yellow	5¼@5½
Yellow C	5 @5¼

COFFEE

Mandaling Java	26 @28
O. G	18 @21
Fancy Rio	13 @14
Choice Rio	12½@13½
Fair Rio	12 @13
Common	11½@12

SYRUPS.

Maple	70 @75
Crystal drips	32 @35
Amber drips	30 @32
Common Syrups	19 @23

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

CHICAGO, April 15.—Flour, less active, but firm at the recent advance; winter wheat, Southern, at $4 50@5 25; Wisconsin $4 30@5 00; Michigan $4 25@5 00; for soft spring wheat $3 50@4 25; for Minnesota bakers' $3 50@4 50; Patent $4 75@5 75 low grades $2 00@2 75. Wheat, active, unsettled, nervous, feverish and lower, influenced by an advance in English consols and a pressure to sell; the market opened unsettled and panicky varying ¼c in different parts of the crowd and 2@3c under yesterday's closing quotations; advanced with fluctuations 1½c, declined 1c rallied and again declined 1c, rallied again and closed 2⅝c under yesterday's closing quotations: 84⅛@87¼c cash; 84⅛ April; 88⅝c May; 91⅛@91¼c June; 93¼c July; No 2 red 94¼@95c. Corn, active, unsettled, nervous and feverish, fluctuated rapidly and frequently within lower range: the market opened ½@1¼c under yesterday's prices, rallied 1¼c, declined 1¼c, and closed 1c under yesterday's prices: 43@46¼c cash; 43c April; 47@47¼c May; 47¼@47⅝c June; 48¼c July. Oats, comparatively dull and weaker; declined 1@1¼c under yesterday's closing prices, and closed about at inside rates; 31½@34½ cash; 31½c April; 35¼@35⅜c May; 35⅜c for June and July. Rye, dull and higher at 66c. Barley, nominal and price unchanged at 62@63c. Timothy, a shade better; prime at 1 50. Flax seed, unchanged: No. 1 at $1 59. Pork, active, unsettled and irregular: the market opened 30@35c lower, later declined 5@7½c more, but near the close rallied 2½@5c and ruled easy; $11 90@11 95 cash; $11 90@11 95 April; $11 92½@11 95 May; $12 02@12 05 June; $12 12½@12 15 July. Lard, fairly active; declined 5@10c early, rallied 2½@5c, and closed steady; $6 97½@7 00 cash April and May; $7 05@7 07½ June; $7 12@7 15 July. Shoulders, unchanged, at $4 50@4 60; short clear sides $6 60@6 65; short ribs, higher $6 15@6 17½. Whisky, unchanged at $1 15. Butter, steady unchanged; good to fancy creamery at 20@25c; good to choice dairy at 13@20c. Eggs, lower and market weak fresh, 13@13½c. Cheese, about unchanged; good to fair cream cheddars at 10@12c. Hides steady and unchanged; green salted 7½c; light, 8¼c; fully cured at 8c; damaged, at 6½c. Tallow, steady and unchanged; No. 1 country, 5¾c.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Wheat, unsettled and depressed on account of more cheerful news from abroad and on advance in consols. Spot lots declined 1@1¼c; options opened 2@3c lower, closing steady with a reaction of ½@ c. Receipts—50,000 bushels; exports 32,000 bushels; ungraded red 90@$1 05; No. 3 red, 98; No. 2 red, $1 01¼@1 02¼; elevator $1 02½@1 02½; F O B, $1 03@1 04; afloat No. 2 elevator June, closing $1 02½. Corn, spot lots ½@¾c lower, and options ½@1¼c lower, closing with a reaction of ¼@¾c. Receipts—86,000 bushels; exports 110,000 bushels; ungraded 53a54½c; No. 3 51½c; No. 2 54½@54¾; elevator, 55½@55¾c; afloat June closing at 56¼c. Oats, ¾@1¼c lower and fairly active, and closed with a reaction of ¼@⅜c. Receipts—79,000 bushels; exports 16,000 bushels; mixed Western at 40@41c; white Western 42@46½c. Pork, firm and a fair demand; new mess spot $13 50; clear back at $15 25@15 75. Lard, lower and only moderately active; contract grade, spot, quoted at $7 25 June $7 33@7 39. Butter, choice stock firm, others weak; not quoted. Eggs, firm and in better demand; Western 15½@16c.

ST. LOUIS April 15.—Wheat, active and very unsettled, closed sharply lower, though above the opening; No. 2 red $1 01@1 01¼ cash; $1 01¼ May; $1 03½ for June; $1 05½ July. Corn, lower, but slow; 43¼@43½c cash; 44¼c May; 46c June; 46⅝c July. Oats, lower and slow; 35¼c bid cash; 35¼c for May. Barley, no market. Rye at 63 asked. Whisky, steady and unchanged at $1 14. Butter, unchanged; fancy dairy quoted at 20@25c.

Call Board—Wheat, ⅜@⅝c higher. Corn, advanced ¼c.

CINCINNATI, April 15.—Wheat, market strong and good demand. No. 2 red $1 05. Corn, demand less active; No. 2 red 40@50c. Oats, easier; No. 2 mixed 39c. Rye, weaker: No. 2 fall 70@71c. Barley, steady and unchanged: No. 2 fall 72@75c. Pork, quiet and firm at $12 25@12 50. Lard, quiet and lower; $7 00. Whisky, quiet at $1 13. No sales.

A TRUMK TRAGEDY.

A Wealthy Young Englishman's Body Found Headless in a St. Louis Hotel.

His Former Boon Companion Missing and Suspected of the Crime.

Details of a Mystery Which Baffles the Police and the Detectives.

The Blind Legend, "So Perish all Traitors to the Great Cause."

A SENSATION IN A ST. LOUIS HOTEL.

ST. LOUIS, April 14.—A sensation was caused at the Southern Hotel this morning by finding in a room, a trunk containing the headless body of a man with a note within the trunk saying: "So perish all traitors to the great cause." The room was assigned March 30, to Walter H. Lennox-Maxwell, M. D., of London, England. Maxwell is discribed as a very girlish-looking, blonde young man, wearing a dark wooly cutaway suit of English stuff, face clean shaven and wore his hair banged, not parting it at all. He was frequently seen in company with a dark looking gentleman about 5 feet 10 inches tall. The latter wore a dark moustache, and had dark hair. This gentleman registered as C. Arthur Preller, of London, England, and was assigned to room 184. Four days after Maxwell had registered, a telegram received from Prelller asked whether Maxwell was a guest of the house. It was answered in the affirmative, and as soon as he came on he was assigned to the room already given.

SLIGHTLY DESCRIPTIVE.

Both men occupied Room 184 in common a considerable part of the time. Each called for the key, and the clerk gave it to each indiscriminately, as they seemed to be good friends and intimate acquaintances. The men were much remarked about at the hotel for dudish appearance and dandified airs. Maxwell left the hotel a week ago Sunday night, but had paid a full weeks board promptly, and it was supposed he would return Sunday. No suspicion attached to his absence until a horrible smell called attention to the room, and led to the opening of his trunk. When the trunk containing the body was opened it was found to contain the body of a middle aged man, face and breast up and the body so doubled about the hips and knees that it filled the receptacle. On the side of the trunk, over the head of the corpse, was printed in large letters the words, "So perish all traitors to the great cause." The trunk and its ghastly contents were immediately hurried to the Four Courts. The body, as it appeared in the trunk, presented a horrible aspect. The face and parts of the body were uncovered, the only garment being a pair of drawers reaching just to the knees, which were entirely black, and showed great signs of decomposition.

Preller's trunks are of much better quality than Maxwell's, being made of fine leather. The personal effects in them indicate that the owner was a gentleman of means and culture. The trunks have on them the labels of the Cunard Steamship company and the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, where he occupied room 126, March 26. He had also been at the Rossin House, Toronto.

A DESCRIPTION OF HIM.

The following description of Maxwell is given by a person who saw and conversed with him daily while he was at the Southern Hotel: "He was about 5 feet 9½ inches in height, weighed about 140, well proportioned and of rather good figure. His face was of the English type and cleanly shaven; eyes light blue, I think or at least were not dark in color; hair a light sandy color, worn very short behind and rather bushy in front, without any part, and banged like a girls. He generally dressed in a brown tweed suit, of English cut, New market overcoat and high Derby hat. In his manners he was very effeminate. He even carried this so far as to walk with a short, mincing step like a woman."

This afternoon the body of Peller was exposed on a slab in the morgue for further identification, with the following description given by Superintendent Ryan: The deceased was about 5 feet 9 inches in height, weighing about 170 pounds, black hair, eyes of a brown color, wore white knit drawers. No other clothing came with the body. He was about 22 or 23 years old. The body was very much decomposed and has been dead 10 or 12 days; the tongue protruding, large blisters on both legs, a cross cut into the flesh on the breast.

The following telegram, found among the papers of Preller, is the best clue to the relation of Preller and Maxwell:

BOSTON, Mass., March 19 1885—*To C. A. Preller. Belvidere Hotel, corner Fourth avenue and Eighteenth street:*—Yes; could go direct to Auckland. Will write Philadelphia to-morrow.
W. H. LENNOX-MAXWELL.

From a letter from the Steamship Company it is inferred that Preller sailed from England for this country on the Cephalonia, Jan. 21, 1885, on a commercial tour of this country and Australia. The telegram given above indicates that Maxwell agreed to accompany him to Australia.

Among the letters found in Preller's trunk was the following:

No. 9, CLINTON PLACE, NEW YORK CITY, March 27, 1885—I have great pleasure in introducing to you by this note, our dear brother, Mr. C. A. Preller, of London, England, known to us by several visits he has paid to New York. Hoping you may be mutually profited by his friendship during his stay in your city, I am yours,
RICHARD W. OWENS.

To Rev. James H. Brooks, St. Louis; Mrs. Grierson, New Montgomery street, San Francisco, Cal.; Mr. A. Gals. San Francisco; E. D. Moyse, (Evangelist) care W. Lees, New Zealand; John MaGill, care A. Campbell Napier, New Zealand.

"This friendship was awakened by my bringing him to a tea meeting, for young men, at which dear H. G. Grunners spoke from 'wherewithal shall a young man cleanse his way?' Dora Olson, 842 Valencera street, San Francisco, well-known to Brother Moyse."

WHAT A DRUGGEST SAYS.

Among many other things in Maxwell's trunk were found some prescription blanks from Fernon's drug store, corner of Fifth and Market streets, this city. On being questioned Fernon said this afternoon that he knew Maxwell, that the latter had been in his store. After that he saw him last on Easter Sunday when he called, about 1 o'clock, and got four ounces of chloroform. About 5 o'clock he came in and got two ounces more. He seemed to be in a hurry but not excited. A partly filled bottle of chloroform was found in Maxwell's trunk to-day.

A FEW TRIFLING CLUES.

It has also been learned that on the Monday following Easter Sunday, Maxwell went to Hickman's barber shop, [illegible]

reduced to a mustache and imperial, and on the same day he purchased a snuff colored, felt, slouch hat with a crease crown, marked on the inside "Herald Harland Duff." Putting these things together, it is believed by those who have studied the case most closely that Maxwell chloroformed and killed Preller on Sunday, April 5, and it is known that he has not been seen in the city since Monday, April 6. Some of the detectives were first inclined to believe the body had been placed in the trunk by some medical students with a view to playing a ghastly joke upon the community, but this theory has now been abandoned by all.

Chief of Detectives Burke said to a reporter. "It is a foul murder and nothing less. The man in the trunk was killed in the room. Marks of his blood are there yet. Here is a trunk strap with blood on it. The idea it could be a hoax is absolutely absurd."

"What do you think of the placard in the trunk: 'So perish all traitors to the great cause?'"

"That may, or may not, be a clew. It may be a deliberate attempt to make us believe the murder was political assassination while it is a murder for money. Of course all that can be done to run the criminals down will be done. Surely, the man must not escape. Everything that can be done will be done to capture him. The public may depend on that."

MAXWELL'S LONDON ADDRESS

appears to have been 14 Paper Building, Temple, London. In his trunk was found an envelope addressed, in his hand writing, to "Rev. D. G. A. Lewis, R. A., Curator of St. Paul's Morley, Leeds, Yorkshire, England."

He came over on the steamer Cephalonia, from England. Preller had a Russian passport, vized by the Russian Ambassador in London, in 1878, and a passport of 1883 for Spain and Mexico, vized by the Spanish Minister and signed "Granville." Seven trunks, four valises and a hat box were left behind at the hotel. The contents of the clothing is valued at $100. This is believed to make the theory of the hoax untenable, and the belief is that the corpse is either that of Maxwell or Peller. No one remembers which of them left the hotel last.

THE DETECTIVE'S THEORY.

Chief of Detectives, Burke, after making an examination of the rooms at the Southern Hotel, said: "I think the dead man is C A. Prellar, who arrived at the hotel the 3d, and that he was killed by Maxwell, who registered on the 31st of March. The murder took place in Maxwell's room, No. 144, and the trunk in which the body was stored, was one Maxwell brought with him from the east. On last Tuesday he bought the second trunk found in his room, at a store near Walnut on Broadway. Into this he transferred the books, clothing, papers, instruments, photographic views, etc., which it contained, probably in a great hurry, as they were found in confusion. He also placed the tray of the old trunk in this, to give him more room to pack the body in. His intention then was probably to remove the trunk which could pass out of the hotel without the least suspicion. There was danger of discovery, of course, at any minute, and on this account he probably changed his plans and decamped, to avoid discovery, and went away without taking any of his effects with him.

"I have no idea what prompted the murder. I found a black, stiff hat, with a large break in it, as if it had been struck a violent blow, but at the same time the body gives evidence of death from poisoning."

ALLEGED DEVELOPMENTS.

ST. LOUIS, April 15.—A San Francisco special says: "On receipt of a telegram from Chief of Police Harrigan, of St. Louis, the police here commenced search for Maxwell, the alleged murderer of Preller. The investigation developed the fact that a man answering to Maxwell's description, arrived here Saturday last, and put up at the Palace Hotel. He only stayed there one night, and it is believed he sailed in the steamer City of Sydney for Hawaii and Australia, which left here the next afternoon." Later developments, however, incline the reporters to the belief that the police are on the trail, and that an arrest can be looked for at any time.

It transpired here to-day that Maxwell, two or three days before the murder, was in great need of money and that he attempted to pawn his watch and sell a stereopticon apparatus and views. On the Monday following, before he left the city, he was known to have money, as he informed persons to whom he had tried to sell those articles that he no longer needed money and displayed plenty of cash. He also purchased several things, including a valuable field glass and a pair of spectacles.

THE DOCTOR'S RAILROAD TICKET.

Walter Lennox-Maxwell, the supposed Southern Hotel murderer, purchased an unlimited ticket to San Francisco on Monday morning, April 6. He signed his name to the ticket before leaving. He left the same evening on the San Francisco Railroad, and was recognized on the train by two St. Louisians, who talked with him and saw him as far as Pierce City, Mo.

NEWS COMING FROM THE EAST.

BOSTON, April 15.—A. M. Powers, who knew Maxwell, the supposed murderer of C. A. Preller, while in this city, says he has a letter in his possession which was mailed by Maxwell from St Louis at 6 p. m. April 6. It was learned to-day that, prior to his departure, Maxwell pawned his watch and a person in Boston now holds the ticket. When Preller left Boston, it was understood that he and Maxwell were to meet at the Southern Hotel in St. Louis, and the date on which they were to be there was fixed upon. After Preller's departure, they corresponded and their letters were of a friendly nature. Maxwell was an inveterate smoker and drinker, but was seldom under the influence of liquor. The story that he was under the influence of liquor when he left Boston, is not true. When Maxwell went away he said he was going to St. Louis and should remain there until after he had received money from England, when he should go with Preller to San Francisco. Maxwell was an intense hater of dynamiters, and I have heard him say, said a friend, that the whole crew ought to die. Preller, on the other hand, was somewhat in league with the dynamiters, as I gathered from his conversation. He thought it was a huge joke because the houses of Parliament and the Tower of London had been blown up by the dynamiters and there was quite a little tilt between them over this outrage, which occurred about the time they were here in Boston. Preller did not look like an Englishman. He looked tame and more like a Jew. He had a Jewish nose.

COL. ROBERT FORSYTHE.

CHICAGO, April 15—A telegram received here to-day announcing the death of Col. Robert Forsythe, traffic manager of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois rail[illegible]

HONOR TO LINCOLN.

Continued from First Page

be at home in Illinois at that time, and I can, therefore, only express my grateful appreciation of the feelings which cause you to do my father's memory this exceptional honor. Believe me sincerely yours, ROBT. T. LINCOLN.

"MY COUNTRY 'TIS OF THEE."

The illustrious author of "My Country 'Tis of Thee," Dr. S. F. Smith, was present and by invitation recited the above poem, after which it was sung by the Grand Chorus, thus closing the exercises.

THE DECORATIONS.

EXQUISITE TRIBUTES TO A PATRIOT'S MEMORY.

The floral tributes were numerous and beautiful beyond description, many of the most beautiful and elaborate being voluntary offerings. The different designs were arranged with pleasing effect upon three large floats and carried in the procession to the capitol and thence to the Cemetery. Before the procession started the floats stood for a few hours in front of Mr. C. A. Gehrmann's dry goods store, on the west side of the court house square, where hundreds of people, despite the pouring rain, gathered around to admire their artistic and tasteful workmanship. The tributes were so numerous that it was impossible to secure a complete list of them but the following were the most noteworthy:

A large wheel and anchor of immortelles, from the Michel Seed and Plant Company, of St. Louis, is a beautiful and lasting piece, and elicited many compliments from admirers of the beautiful. This beautiful and elaborate design was sent in response to a mere request for a few cut flowers and was a voluntary offering. It probably could not be reproduced short of $50.

A sickle of white carnations and sheaf of wheat, supported by an easel, was a beautiful and attractive design, donated by Mr. H. W. Buckbee, a seed merchant of Rockford. The workmanship was excellent and the design both ingenious and striking.

A chaste and beautiful wreath of carnations and roses was the contribution of Mr. C. F. W. Gentemann, of Quincy, and a similar wreath of larger proportions was donated by Edson Keith & Co., of Chicago.

Maennerchor No. 3, of St. Louis, made offerings of two large wreaths of [illegible] leaves and carnations, which at the special request of the donors were placed on the sarcophagus of President Lincoln, as also was a large wreath of laurel, furnished by the Washington Association of North Americans, of St. Louis.

Probably the most elaborate and imposing of the offerings was the mammoth lyre donated by Commissioner J. R. Walsh, of South Park, Chicago. It is a massive structure of white carnations, roses and smilax, fully five feet high and nearly four feet in width. It was the largest of all the offerings.

A very pretty wreath of red and white flowers, bore the card of Earl Post, G. A. R. of Ottawa, Illinois.

The contributions from the schools of the city were very creditable, many of the designs being very artistic and expensive. These were all purchased and donated by the pupils of the schools.

The high school contributed a ladder of green, with a calla on each round. It was accompanied by the following stanza:

"For the stars in our country's banner grow dim,
Let us weep in our sadness, but weep not for him;
Not for him who has died full of honor and years,
Not for him who in going leaves millions in tears,
Not for him who has climbed Fame's ladder so high,
From the round at the top he has stepped to the sky."

A large and handsomely constructed design representing "gates ajar" made by Mr. Henry L. Phelps, the florist of this city, was presented by the pupils of the Lincoln school.

The Edwards school contributed a very pretty floral "Ship of State" with penant flying, also contructed by Mr. Henry L. Phelps.

The Douglas school was represented by a large and ingeniously contrived scroll, of carnations, roses and immortelles, representing the Declaration of Independence. This also was the work of Mr. Phelps.

The Palmer school donated an exquisite floral anchor of carnations and smilax.

A pretty design representing a star and crescent, and another representing a harp, were contributed by the Stuart school.

The McClernand school also presented a very handsome floral harp.

From the pupils of the Training school came a pretty harp and a beautiful anchor of unique construction, the frame being of basket work filled with white carnations and roses.

An anchor and star of carnations, roses and immortelles were the beautiful tributes of Mrs. J. F. Brooks' school.

A large quantity of callas, daisies, roses and various kinds of wood flowers, sent from Oakland Park, Cal., by Mrs. N. W. Spaulding, in behalf of the ladies of California, attracted much admiring attention, as also did the the splendid collection of palms from Lincoln Park, Chicago, brought here by Mrs. Lelia P. Roby.

Mrs. John A. Nafew's contribution was the name of Lincoln formed of large letters of immortelles, which was placed inside the catacomb at the tomb, extending across the rear wall at the top.

A pretty design, contributed by the Milwaukee Turnverein, was a succession of floral arches, the first and largest being surmounted by a cross.

AT THE CAPITOL.

The decorations in the State House were not as numerous nor elaborate as they would have been had it been supposed from the first that the exercises of the day would be held there. The statute of Lincoln in the main hall was the shrine of many beautiful floral tributes. It was overarched by a bower of smilax and roses, over which was the legend "In Memoriam," The base and pedestal of the statue were buried in beautiful floral offerings. Directly in front lay an exquisite wreath of white roses with a center of snow-white lillies. An open book of white flowers, with the name of Abraham Lincoln upon it in blue, was the gift of the visiting organizations from Peoria. On either side were large tropical plants and drooping banners. The statue of Douglas opposite, was likewise the object of many graceful floral offerings. In the center of the rotunda hung an immense Grand Army badge and the niches about the rotunda were filled with green foliage and bright flowers. Memorial Hall, the repository of the tattered battle-flags, was throughout the day thronged with the visiting veterans, and was tastefully festooned with green and draped with the National colors. The hall, which was decorated by Mr. H. L. Phelps of this city, presented a very tasteful appearance. A flag and shield, which were prepared under his supervision, were the most attractive items in [illegible] who saw these masterpieces of the florist's art. The entire work of decorating the capitol was done under the supervision of Mr. W. H. Duckstine, and reflected great credit upon his artistic taste and ideas of beautiful and impressive effect.

A VERY SMALL OFFICIAL.

Some days ago Mr. C. A. Gehrmann, chairman of the committee on decoration, wrote a personal letter to President Cleveland asking the donation of some flowers from the White House grounds for the Lincoln memorial services. In a few days he received a letter from Col. A F. Rockwell, superintendent of buildings and grounds, to whom the application had been referred, stating that the request would cheerfully be granted and appropriate floral designs would be sent. As the flowers had not arrived by Tuesday noon, Mr. Gehrmann sent a prepaid dispatch, inquiring about them, and received in reply a telegram, with charges due thereon, saying the flowers had been sent and would probably be here Wednesday. Sure enough Wednesday afternoon a small wooden box, containing about a peck of cut flowers, loosely dumped in, was received marked "C. O. D." with $1.75 express charges due. Mr. Gehrmann paid the charges and accepted the flowers, which were by no means superior to those grown here. In fact the collection was not worthy of comparison with what Mr. Gehrmann himself donated. As the White House and grounds is public property, the action of Col. Rockwell is little less than despicable. Upon such an occasion it certainly should have been a matter of pride to send the grandest and most profusive collection from the National Capital to the tomb of the first of its occupants who fell by the hand of an assassin. The littleness of the thing was severely commented on by all who heard of it, regardless of political sentiments.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

A POEM FOR THE OCCASION.

To Miss Lelia P. Roby: The noble, generous woman, and the soldiers' true-hearted friend: This poem, written for the celebration of April 15, 1885, is respectfully and heartily dedicated by the author. S. F. SMITH

Springfield, Ill., April 15, 1885

I.

Heroic Statesman, hail!
Thy honored name
With instrument and song we laud,
And poets lays;
Blow every mountain top, and sheltered vale,
And rock and stream,—
And lisping tongue of infancy, and age,
And manhood's prime and woman's love,
Combine that honored name to praise.

II.

As to Anchises' tomb,
With reverent love pious Æneas came,
Intent, with festal rites
To crown his father's fame,—
So we, with grateful reverence, come to pay
This loving tribute at the sacred shrine
Where sleeps the patriot bold,
The Statesman wise, the martyr prince,
The peerless man,
And on this shrine our fragrant garlands lay.

III.

Like the wild eagle's flight,
When from his rocky height,
Down on the plain he swoops, free as the air,—
Born with a soul of fire
Born to be free,
Patient in toil, and danger, and alarm,
He ventured all for love of liberty,
And helped the lowly to that bliss to share.

IV.

Grandly he loved and lived.
Not his own age alone
Bears the proud impress of his sovereign mind;
Down the long march of history,
Ages and men shall see
What one great soul can be,
What one great soul can do
To make a nation true,—
To raise the weak,
The lost to seek,
To be a ruler and a father too,
No scheming tool,
No slave to godless rule,
Gracious, efficient, meek, sublime, refined

V.

Ambitious, -not of wealth,
Nor power, nor place,
His aim, a nobler race,
His title eminent—An honest man;
His, to lift up the rude,
His, to be great as good,
And good as great:
His to stem error's flood,—
His, but to help and bless,
His to work righteousness —
And save the state.

VI.

Brave, self-reliant, wise,
Calm in emergencies,
Steady, alike, to wait, and prompt to move;
In counsel great and safe,
Prudent to plan,
Righteous to deal with sin,
Prone, less to force than win,
Strong in his own stern will, and strong in God,
Conquering, alone, to bless—
A loving man.

VII—

Firm, but yet merciful,
In pity bountiful,
Calmly considerate, serenely just;
Nobly forgiving to the fallen foe,
He, the meek sufferer from oppression s blow,
Repaying ill with good,
E'en as the sandal wood
Bathes with rare perfume the sharp axe that smites,
Unflinching for the right,
Whate'er might come,
And, until death,
Fervent, decided, faithful to his trust.

VIII.

Great souls can never die,—
Death and decay's damp fingers
Waste but the mortal.
A nobler life spreads its far vista wide,
Beyond death's portal;
Like an unfading light
The life work lingers;
The hero dies; statesman and soldier falls,
The Nation finds new life,
And prosperous years, and wealth, and peace:
And hearts at rest and grander aims,
Add righteousness,
And souls that dare to be
Just as God made them, —free;
And he who falls crushed in the bitter strife,
Lives magnified, exalted, ever lives;
His work bears fruit immortal.

IX.

So the great sun, majestic, plows his way
Through clouds, and storms, and dim eclipse
And winter s cold and summer's heat;
And nightly dips
His flaming disc in the broad western sea;
But scatters light and blessing all the day;
Setting, he leaves the world
Richer and better for his light and love;
Warmer, more fertile, more benign;
Sets, but to rise, on other lands, and shine
Forever, in the galaxy divine.

AT THE CEMETERY.

DEPOSITING THE FLOWERS IN THE TOMB.

Notwithstanding the intention of holding the services at the National Lincoln Monumet was abandoned early in the day on account of the disagreeable weather, a constant stream of visitors poured into Oak Ridge Cemetery from 10 o'clock in the morning until nearly night-fall. It was found impossible to complete the pagoda, and there it stood, an unfinished structure, partially draped in mourning, immediately in front of the entrance to the catacomb. The railings about the terraces were wrapped with black and white muslin and the base of the monument was partially decorated with evergreens and flowers. Had the weather been at all favorable, the decorations of the monument would have been very artistic. At the front or south face of the monument stood two rough obelisks, draped in mourning and entwined with evergreen. Shortly after 3 o'clock the floats or wagons bearing the beautiful floral offerings entered the south gate of the cemetery and proceeded to the monument, where the flowers were received by a committee consisting of the following ladies: Mrs John A. Nafew, Mrs. M. J. Stadden, Mrs. E. R. Roberts, Mrs. E. L. Higgins, Mrs. A. E. Bentley, and Misses Josephine Cleveland, Mamie Nafew and Blanche Bentley. A more competent committee could scarcely have been selected. The offerings were distributed about the catacomb and strewn over the sarcophagus with beautiful effect, the back ground of the many handsome upright pieces being the majestic and stately palms brought from Lincoln Park, Chicago, by Mrs. Roby. The visitors crowded against the iron bars to gain admittance to the catacomb, but this was impracticable and they were obliged to content themselves with viewing the beautiful display through the gratings.

THE OAKEN TABLET.

A few days ago THE JOURNAL gave a description of the memorial tablet of oak prepared by the North American Turner Bund, for the memorial services of the day and to be donated for all future occasions of a like nature. The tablet was brought here yesterday in charge of the Veteran Turners of St. Louis, and dedicated to the purpose for which it was designed in the following appropriate little speech by John Toensfeldt, of St. Louis, President of the North American Turner Bund:

When patriotism was put to the test, when the welfare and preservation of our country called for a sacrifice, be it of wealth or of life, then it was that the members of the Union, which is called Turnerbund, and in whose name I am to dedicate this memorial, were ready to answer the country's call. Of their ranks many did not return. They died for the same cause for which their beloved leader, whose memory we are celebrating to-day, was called away. It is a laudable idea of the survivors to set a token of their love and reverence for him in whom so great principles were personified, to remind the young who grow up in a time that seems comparatively here of high patriotism and great deeds—who loved their country more more than their lives, and that such men are examples to be followed by the rising generations. From the boundaries of Canada to the Gulf, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, tokens of love and admiration of our martyr President have been sent by all the districts of our Union, laurel wreaths to crown the memory of the dead hero, and to testify our firmer adherence to the principles that formed his life's struggle. The oak, with its heart, is an emblem of strength and perpetuity. May the cause for which Lincoln stood, struggled and died, be as strong as the oak of Illinois."

The tablet was taken in charge here and will be kept at Memorial Hall at the monument, as a memento of the day, and to be seen by the thousands who visit there.

THE SUFFERING HERO.

A Marked Improvement in, and General Statement of Grant's Condition.

CHEERFUL AND CHATTY.

NEW YORK April 10—Gen. Grant enjoyed a refreshing sleep of eight and a-half hours. Pulse 76, of fair volume. Temperature normal. He is inclined to be cheerful and chatty, and at present no pain in the throat, nor has he suffered from any during the night.

BETTER THAN FOR TEN DAYS.

Senator Chaffee was the first visitor at Gen. Grant's house this morning When he left he said that only six minims of morphia had been used in twenty-four hours. The General's condition was better than it had been for ten days, and the Senator had no immediate apprehensions.

NOT GAINING STRENGTH.

Mrs. Jesse Grant this morning stated that the General was easier, but was not gaining strength—just about holding his own. She did not see any very great change from the last few days. The matter of his removal, if he survived until fine weather, is not definitely settled.

THE DAILY CONSULTATION.

At the consultation visit at 2 p. m. Gen. Grant was found to be in an improved condition.

A TALK WITH SHRADY.

When Dr. Shrady left Gen. Grant's house after the consultation to-day, he said, in answer to a question, that the general condition the patient was improved.

"How do you account for this steady improvement?" was asked.

"The General's bad attacks have been caused by complications associated with the usual progress of the disease," was the answer. "They have been overcome for the present, and, of course, he is better. The temporary irritation in the throat has been relieved and the result is what the bulletins have stated."

"And do the bulletins state everything?" was asked.

"The bulletins deal with the plain facts of the case and with the facts only," responded Dr. Shrady.

AN APT ILLUSTRATION.

During the consultation this afternoon Gen. Grant said to his physicians: "The doctors, I am informed, are writing about my case and talking about it, and some of them seem to think they know more about it than you gentlemen do; but it is like a time of war, when men at home think they know more about it, and how to do it than the generals who are in the field fighting."

THE BARE FACTS OF THE CASE.

Soon after his throat was dressed this morning, Gen. Grant said, in remarking upon his improved condition, that he thought he would get well. That the public may be enabled thoroughly to understand the case as it is, and from a reliable opinion, the following absolute facts are given as a basis for public and personal judgment. Gen. Grant is not greatly emaciated about the body. He has lost some flesh, but how much cannot be told as he has not been weighed in some time. His face is not much changed, but it has a careworn appearance. The gland is swollen on the right side and the swelling on the outside varies more or less, as there is more or less swelling on the inside. The glandular swelling has at no time, been larger than a hens egg, and from that down to the size of a pigeon's egg. It is located at the angle of the right jaw. It has never entirely disappeared since it came, months ago. The swelling is due first, to an irritating growth, and finally to the progress of the disease in the glands themselves. There is no positive evidence at present that the glands have become actively diseased, although the presumption is that they are diseased. The disease does not extend to, nor effect, any of the processes of the General's ear. There is some danger of that possibility, but not a probability at present. It is not going in that direction. The disease is spreading gradually backwards into the back part of the throat and behind the palate. It has communicated somewhat to the back part of the nose, in front and above the palate. There is no lump on the tongue. It is an ulcer. Away back on the side of the tongue is a small ulcer. It has never been shown to its whole extent, but it is a small ulcer, triangular in shape, and from a quarter to half an inch in diameter. In cases of epithelioma there is no lump. It is an ulcer. There is a discharge from the ulcerated surface, composed of mucus, broken down tissue and some little matter, in other words, it is is muco-pus. This exudes from an ulcerated surface that includes the palate, the back part of the throat and the right side of the tongue. There is a chance for general improvement by temporary arrest of the disease. The atmosphere, the moutains or the west would, with fair weather be better for the General than the salt air of the seaboard. In all cancerous cases in the throat there are complications of irritation about the throat which might be called accidents of the disease, and it is these complications that have given the trouble rather than the steady progress of the disease. In this case these complications are swelling of the throat increase of the inflammation, spasms of hemorrhage and increased flow of mucus. Six drops, or minims, of morphia are given each 24 hours, just enough to control the pain and induce sleep. Without the morphia, the pain would at times be unbearable.

The General takes for food from one to two tumblerfuls of a mixture of beef extract and egg and milk, every two to four hours, night and day. He relishes a little clam broth yesterday, as much as he relishes anything. The General usually reclines in his chair, attired in knitted underwear, on his feet knitted wool moccasons, a dark dressing gown trimmed with silk and belted with a heavy cord. Over his lap is spread a silk and satin quilt filled with down, while on his head he wears a silk cap which he has long worn to protect his head from attacks of neuralgia. Dr. Douglas will remain with the General to-night and a consultation will be held at 2 p. m. to-morrow.

REPORT OF TREASURER OF COMMISSIONERS OF HIGHWAYS.

To the Board of Town Auditors of the Town Cartwright, in the county of Sangamon, State of Illinois:

The Commissioners of Highways of the Town of Cartwright, do in pursuance of their duty imposed by law in such case made and provided by, make the following report for the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1885, to-wit:

1. The amount of poll tax assessed by the Commissioners of Highways, at their meeting on the second Tuesday after the annual town meeting, A. D. 188	$228 00
1. The amount of poll tax paid, assessed as aforesaid	224 00
Amount of delinquent poll tax	$ 4 00
2. The amount of road and bridge money received by the town	$1,082 53

The expenditures of the road and bridge money is as follows:

1884.	
March 18—S. Salzenstein, for nails	$3 50
March 18—J. Norris, for services as overseer	27 75
March 18—S. F. Mastic, services as constable	14 65
March 18—H. M. Harnsberger, surveyor	9 00
March 18—W. V. Campbell, commission on money	30 67½
March 18—H. Welland, services as overseer	30 00
March 18—A. Stephenson, services as overseer	18 12½
March 18—Theodore Noble, services as overseer	13 50
March 18—C. Cavanaugh, labor	6 00
March 18—Wm. Riggins, services as overseer	16 62
March 22—J. M. Daniels, material	[illegible]
March 25—D. Bohnert, costs	1 55
March 25—John Butler, services as overseer	20 25
March 25—J. H. Harrison, lumber and labor	4 50
March 25—F Brodrick, services as overseer	21 25
March 25—Jesse Brown, services as overseer	6 85
April 1—D. Tripp, lumber	191 67
April 1—F. Hagen, services as overseer	14 37
April 1—Antle Bros., lumber	201 00
April 15—W. V. Campbell, commission on money	10 75
April 15—E. R. Washburn, district tax	6 38
April 15—A. B. Purvines, labor	1 25
April 15—Ed Watts, district tax	14 28
April 24—A. G. McGillen, labor	2 50
April 24—John Harnett, lumber	18 80
April 24—Antle Bros., lumber	15 51
April 30—T. C. Richardson, filling notices	1 50
April 30—A. E. Mick, printing	2 50
April 30—F. J. Brown, labor	6 25
June 9—S. B. Harrison, building bridges	35 07
June 18—C. C. Sayre, serving notices	9 00
July 1—Ed Watts, labor	20 00
July 2—J. S. and G. S. Russel, tile	23 57
July 25—S. H. Campbell, labor	25 00
July 25—J. D. Plunkett, labor	10 00
July 25—M. M. Campbell, labor	10 15
July 25—H. M. Harnsberger, labor	6 25
Aug. 2—W. B. Griffin, building bridges	9 00
Aug. 13—John Hysler, labor	31 50
Aug. 13—T. A. Shuff, services as overseer	16 40
Aug. 13—S. Salzenstein, nails and bolts	3 92
Aug. 13—Wm. Wallbaum, nails	4 50
Aug. 13—John Harnett, lumber	20 49
Aug. 20—F. M. Scott, labor	6 30
Aug. 20—S. S. Bumgardner, labor	10 00
Aug. 28—Jasper Yates, labor	68 50
Sept. 2—J. G. Crow, labor	15 20
Sept. 2—T. C. Richardson, collecting poll tax	3 64
Sept. 2—W. V. Campbell, labor	3 75
Sept. 2—John Harnett, 6,000 feet oak timber	131 [illegible]
Sept. 10—C. J. Cherry, labor	[illegible]
Sept. 10—Geo. Dunkel, labor	60 [illegible]
Sept. 10—Robert Campbell, labor	12 50
Sept. 10—Wm. Lynd, tile	20 35
Sept. 17—John Hysler, labor	15 [illegible]
Sept. 17—S. H. Campbell, labor	17 10
Sept. 20—Geo. Teeple, labor	24 37
Sept. 20—Henry Griffin, framing and labor	23 50
Sept. 20—C. A. White, rock work	20 [illegible]
Sept. 29—Pat Davin, labor	10 00
Sept. 30—T. Thompson, labor	7 50
Oct 2—Kaspar Baul, hauling	2 00
Oct 9—Charles Smith, labor	14 00
Oct 14—S. B. Harrison, labor	9 00
Oct 14—G B Campbell, labor	27 50
Oct 18—Ed Sattler, mending tools	5 75
Oct 18—John M Reed, labor	14 75
Oct 14—Wm Stitt, labor	103 40
Oct 12—J. H. Simpson, smithing	3 00
Oct 10—Peter Campbell, labor	11 50
Oct 18—W B Griffin, labor	18 00
Oct 23—J D Plunkett, labor	9 00
Oct 27—M V Campbell, commission on money	16 12
Oct 28—H M Harnsberger, labor	8 62
Oct 27—Henry Griffin, labor	7 50
Nov 4—Lewis Edwards, labor	4 00
Nov 4—Wm. Stitt, laying tile	9 40
Nov 4—John Bruner, labor	26 50
Nov 4—Wm Pursell, district tax	10 64
Nov 4—C A Plunkett, labor	27 50
Nov 4—Wm Wallbaum, labor	35 50
Nov 8—D Humphrey & Son, tile	11 76
Nov 13—C A White, rock work	177 00
Nov 26—Sylvester Connor, labor	8 00
Nov 28—C A White, rock work	69 50
Dec 1—Geo Dunkel, labor	37 30
Dec 2—H M Grapes, labor	14 62
Dec 2—F W Boyden, freight	10 40
Dec 2—Dawson & Sons, tile	151 70
Dec 8—H M Harnsberger, blank order book	1 00
Dec 8—D Tripp, lumber	95 37
Dec 8—G L Harnsberger, labor	18 30
Dec 6—W B Griffin, framing bridges	2 70
Dec 6—H Honeton, labor	10 00
Dec 4—J H Plunkett, labor	6 25
Dec 12—Sanford Bros., tile	30 10
Dec 13—G B Campbell, labor	37 50
Dec 10—A G McGillen, labor	6 80
Dec 15—J McMillon, laying tile	61 20
Dec 15—Henry Rothat, tile	15 20
Dec 15—R Harrison, labor	6 25
Dec 15—M V Campbell, labor	55 50
Dec 10—Jonathan Dunkel, laying tile	14 40
Dec 23—P A Campbell, labor	5 00
Dec 27—Smith & White, labor	20 00
Dec 27—S P Smith, labor	8 50
Dec 29—Wm Wallbaum, lumber and tile	20 70
Dec 29—John Harnett, lumber	28 00
Dec 29—W F Duncan, building bridges	104 00
1885.	
Jan 1 James McReady, laying tile	18 80
Jan 12—H M Harnsberger, labor	7 10
Jan 1—S Salzenstein, hardware	6 70
Jan 30—A M Houghton, rock	31 50
Feb 16—T A Shuff, labor	59 75
Feb 26—J L Childs, labor and lumber	14 75
Feb 27—D W Clarke, labor	40 00
Mar 12—Tracy, Beckman Co., borrowed money	1000 00
March 17—T B Watts, tile and labor	5 95
March 17—W V Campbell, to pay jury	3 00

The total amount expended being....$1,024 43
Leaving a balance of........$58 10

3. The amount raised for damages in laying out, altering, widening or vacating roads, and right of way for ditches	$272 83
The amount of money paid for damages	200 00
Leaving a balance of	$72 83

W. V. CAMPBELL, Treasurer.